

BROUGHTON (L.D.)

?

a plain statement as to the
Medical and Surgical College
of the
State of New Jersey





A Medical College's Troubles.

If the medical laws now in force in most of the States had been in operation fifty years ago, we should have had no school of medical Eclecticism or Homeopathy. Neither of these two new promising schools could have obtained foothold.

We are led to make these remarks after reading a pamphlet from the pen of Dr. L. D. Broughton recounting the difficulties under which the Medical and Surgical College of New Jersey has been and is still laboring in consequence of the bitter opposition of the old Allopathic school of heroic kill or cure medicine. Dr. Broughton shows it to be sure kill in his pamphlet. Dr. B. in the pamphlet informs its readers of the struggles of himself and his co-workers to establish a medical school in New Jersey which was intended to do honest work in instructing students in medicine and surgery. But the new institution was not committed to any particular school, and was not sufficiently indoctrinated with the prescriptive methods of the old school. It sought to teach the *materia medica* of each of the schools and had a decided eclectic complexion in so doing, even if it was not openly eclectic. So the vultures of old-school medicine went for it with bloody bill and lacerating spur. The Hudson County Board of Health (under Allopathic control) refused to recognize the diplomas of the Medical and Surgical College of New Jersey, and the trustees applied to the courts for a mandamus to compel them. The enemies of the College found a former student who was willing to tell awful things about the facilities of the new institution, but as a witness he must have proved a boomerang, for it was shown that the cause of his disaffection and willingness to say hard things of the faculty and its teachings was his inability to coax or bribe or browbeat the professors to grant him a diploma without fulfilling the reasonable requisites of the College. In other words the trustees of the latter were pledged to discountenance the issuance of anything that could be rightfully called a "bogus diploma." They started out with the design of maintaining a high standard, such as the old school, for effect, in the popular ear, is always clamoring for. The new school men meant just what they said. Therefore this witness was a sorry instrument in the hands of those who consider themselves immaculate. We wish we had the space and time to point out the inconsistencies of the old school as exhibited on this trial, but must refer our readers to the pamphlet which can be had for the asking of Dr. L. D. Broughton, 70 South Washington Square, New York. The pamphlet is "a scorcher" which has so burnt off the feathers of the Allopathic vulture that he stands out naked with his voracious bill and spurs to match.

The Board of Medical Examiners under the new law in New Jersey is well constituted to discriminate against the admission of Eclectic physicians to practice in that State. It is made up of five Allopaths, three Homeopaths, and (nominally) one Eclectic. To cap the climax of Allopathic conjuring it has been so managed that the one so-called Eclectic is manufactured for the occasion, being a druggist who belongs to no Eclectic society. His name it is said cannot be found on the roll of the New Jersey Eclectics nor on that of the National Eclectic Association. And this illustrates the infamous character of most of the medical legislation that has been effected under Allopathic lobbying in nearly all the States of the Union.

The New Jersey Medical and Surgical College has been chartered by the New Jersey Legislature by a special act. Still its graduates cannot practice in that State. The Health Board arbitrarily and illegally refuse to recognize its diplomas. Then the Examining Board is so organized under Allopathic manipulation that an Eclectic will on some pretext be "plucked" the moment he presents himself for examination. The graduates of the new college do not stand a ghost of a chance before this prejudiced Board.

No one can read the history of the struggles of the New Jersey Medical College without being deeply impressed with one fact, viz.: the old-school physician while tickling the public ear with the idea that he is working for the elevation of the standard of medicine in procuring the passage of medical laws, does not care the flip of a copper for any such progress in medicine but is simply selfishly striving like the manufacturers of sugar, the oil refiners, and other commercial sharks to obtain a monopoly.

The legal struggle is not over yet, in New Jersey, and it remains to be seen which of the contestants is to come off victorious, but the friends of the new college in New Jersey seem determined to obtain the recognition to which their charter entitles them, if there is any fairness in the courts of New Jersey.

to accompany Broughton's 81 A plain statement

A Subject in which Every Body is Interested.

TWELVE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SIGN THE PETITION TO REPEAL ALL MEDICAL LEGISLATION IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

1st. Such laws are in direct violation of the constitution of the United States, and more especially of the Fourteenth Amendment.

2nd. In every State of the Union where medical laws have been enacted, they invariably have been used to crush out of existence all other systems of treating diseases except the Allopathic.

3rd. The allopathic practice of medicine is injurious to the human system, and often leaves the patient with a weakened constitution.

4th. The allopathic doctors cannot agree with each other in their method of treating disease; therefore, how can a medical examining board do justice to all other systems of medicine or even to the allopathic doctors themselves.

5th. Suppose the Governor of the State of New York wished an examining board for ship captains, and in order to ascertain who were competent to be appointed, he should write to all the sea captains in the State under an assumed name (similar to Dr. Chapman, who signed himself Samuel Boyer, see page 18 of pamphlet) and would put to them a question something like this: "If a ship was anchored in New York harbor, what course would you take to land it in Liverpool, England?" Like the allopathic prescriptions sent to Samuel Boyer no two would agree. (See page 19 of pamphlet.) Suppose one would say to go up the North River, another down the river and still another up the East river, and so on. Under those circumstances how would it be possible to appoint an impartial board out of these captains? But if the captains agreed on one course (similar to the Homœopaths on one prescription) the Governor would have no trouble in appointing such a board.

6th. If we must have a medical examining board by all means let us have an homœopathic one, or one of some system of medicine in which all the doctors would agree in the treatment of any special disease. Then the board would be respected, and we should have a class of physicians who, if they do not cure their patients, at least do not injure them.

The laws in relation to malpractice, which have been enacted in all the States, are sufficient to suppress both ignorant and learned quackery if they are properly enforced.

7th. The practice of medicine and healing the sick, like preaching the gospel, or devotion to any trade or profession, ought to be left entirely free, and those who practice them permitted to go into any State or territory, so long as they obey the laws which govern all other classes of people.

8th. It was to maintain these principles of freedom that the British parliament and the common people of England fought King Charles and his armies; it was to enjoy these blessings that the Pilgrim Fathers left England in the *Mayflower* and landed on Plymouth Rock, and had to face the bitter cold winters, and the Red Indians; it was for these principles that the American rebels fought the British army, and suffered at Valley Forge; it was for these principles that the Union armies fought the Southern rebels, until negro slavery was abolished.

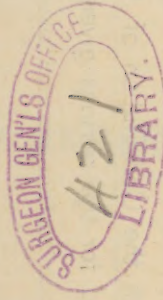
9th. It is a well known fact in history that whenever Legislatures have enacted laws to compel the people to believe and practice any particular dogma or any system of faith, (and the practice of medicine is a system of faith) and the people did not *rebel against* those laws, they have always been reduced to the lowest depths of ignorance and superstition.

10th. We have a specimen of the evil effects of medical legislation and medical examining boards, and the allopathic practice of medicine, in both England and the United States in their treatment of Mr. Maybrick, and the prescriptions sent to Mr. Samuel Boyer in California. Can ignorance go further? And is it not advisable to make a change and leave the practice of medicine free, to fair competition, like all other trades and professions?

11th. Let the people judge for themselves what system of medicine they will have, just as they choose what system of religion they will believe.

12th. At one time in England a committee of physicians applied to parliament to enact more stringent laws against what they termed "Quackery," or all systems of medicine not allopathic; but they could not agree amongst themselves as to what they wanted. Lord Palmerston said: "Gentlemen, go home and agree amongst yourselves, get the confidence of your patients and your neighbors, and you will find that you will require very few laws from parliament."

Those interested in this subject can pursue it further by sending to Dr. L. D. Broughton, 70 So. Washington Square, New York, for a free pamphlet, entitled "*A Plain Statement as to the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey.*"



To accompany
Broughton (L. S.)
A plain statement etc

To be returned to Dr. L. D. Broughton, 47 Montgomery Street, (College Rooms,) Jersey City, N. J.

TO

A PETITION ~~OF~~ THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.

The undersigned citizens of the State of New Jersey appeal to your Honorable Body to repeal all existing statutes enacted for the purpose of regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, as they are inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and, incompatible with the liberty of a free Nation, and for the reasons given in the accompanying Circular or Pamphlet.

NAME.

P. O. ADDRESS.

SECOND EDITION.

Broughton (L. D.)
A

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PLAIN STATEMENT

—AS TO THE—

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL COLLEGE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

BY

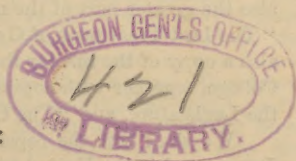
LUKE DENNIS BROUGHTON, M. D.,

President of the Board of Trustees.

NEW YORK:

No. 70 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.

1891.



PREFACE.

As the columns of the newspapers both in New York and New Jersey, except the New York *Herald*, are closed against us, our only avenue to the public is by circulars or pamphlets published at our own expense.

When the Hudson County Board of Health succeeds in getting some one to make false statements under oath detrimental to the College, it is published under large head lines, as: "ASTOUNDING EVIDENCE," &c., "AGAINST THE COLLEGE," "THE NEW JERSEY MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCHOOL HAS NOW LITTLE CHANCE," &c., &c. But when the friends and professors of the College give their statements under oath favorable to the College, it is not even mentioned in the newspapers. One would think that the newspapers and the people of New Jersey are as much afraid of the first medical college which ever existed in their State, as they are of an epidemic of small-pox, yellow fever, or Asiatic cholera.

I have avoided touching upon the merits of the law-suit, as I thought it best to leave it entirely with the Judges of the Supreme Court at Trenton, therefore I have only given the testimony of the witnesses; but I think the reader will agree with me that it takes a long time to get out a mandamus in New Jersey. The excuse that they have made for delays are really ridiculous. Only imagine, Mr. Winfield (after wasting a whole year), getting the court to grant him an extension of sixty days, in order to have time to go to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, to see the deans of the various medical colleges and find out what they thought of the standing of the New Jersey Medical College.

One would think that if the Board of Health had a case against the College, they would want to rush matters. They have just as good a case in the Supreme Court as they have to go to the Legislature at Trenton to get the charter repealed. The fight between the Hudson County Board of Health, and the New Jersey Medical College, is simply a battle of the "pathies," (even Dr. Gordon admits as much). And those who have the most endurance will be the winner. But sometimes in law, as in war, as a British statesman once said, "*it is the last guinea that wins.*"

I wish to draw the readers special attention to the last page of this pamphlet.

L. D. BROUGHTON, M. D.

January 15, 1891.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

In this edition I have omitted the article from the *New York Herald* of Dec. 28th, 1890, headed "New Jersey Medics in Legal Hot Water;" and also the greater part of the mandamus proceedings, and have inserted instead "The Last Treatment of General Washington" and "That Diploma Mill," also a copy of the bill for the repeal of the charter of the New Jersey Medical College, together with copies of letters sent to the Governor and members of the Legislature, and "The Crusade against Eclectic Physicians."

We shall test the repeal of the charter in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and in the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Perhaps the next generation may learn how long it takes to get a mandamus in New Jersey.

April 20th, 1891.

L. D. BROUGHTON, M. D.

LAST EDITION.

ASTOUNDING EVIDENCE

Given by a Student of New Jersey Medical College.

A THREE MONTHS' COURSE

Yielded a Diploma—The Sexes Studied Together—A
Female Corpse in the Back-Yard—How It Was
Obtained—Extra Pay Demanded for a
Section of It—Sheeps' Heads and
Calves' Hearts for Dissection.

Counselor Harry Winfield, of the county board of health, went to Trenton this morning for the purpose of asking the supreme court for an extension of time in which to take testimony in the mandamus proceedings instituted by the graduates of the New Jersey Eclectic Medical College. The institution is now practically defunct. Its headquarters or "college rooms," at 47 Montgomery street, have been closed since May 1, and the faculty is anxiously awaiting the result of the pending legal suit. Even if the court, on the strength of the testimony adduced, grants a mandamus to compel the county board of health to register as physicians last year's medical graduates of the college, it is doubtful if the college will be re-opened.

The legal suit now in practice affects less than a score of students who finished their course before the new medical law went into effect. Counsellor Winfield made a hit yesterday afternoon by the production of testimony that proved decidedly rich. Charles Ziemann, one of the students of the college, was the witness who furnished the testimony. Counselor R. B. Seymour, who looked after the interests of the college, objected to the introduction of Ziemann's testimony, on the ground that the witness entered the college after those who instituted the present mandamus proceedings had left the college, and that therefore Ziemann's testimony regarding the methods in vogue there is irrelevant and immaterial. The law under which the suit is being conducted requires that all the testimony, together with the objections thereto, shall be submitted to the Supreme Court, and therefore Ziemann had an opportunity to tell his whole story. It was to the effect that he entered the college in December, 1889. He paid \$50 admission fee, and was informed that he would graduate and get his diploma on the following March, after studying three months. The prospects were alluring, and Ziemann entered into the "work" with zeal. The lectures were held mostly in the afternoons between 2 and 6 o'clock. The faculty included Fred. L. Fuchs, professor of surgery, theory and practice; James E. Gray, teacher of anatomy; A. H. Schonger, professor of physiology; Joseph M. Ellis, professor of chemistry and materia medica; Albert B. Whitney, professor of obstet-

rics and gynecology; Mark Broughton, teacher of dentistry and surgery; Luke D. Broughton, Sr., professor of eclectic materia medica and jurisprudence, and Dr. Holbrook, professor of hygiene. Ziemann stated that some of these professors rarely showed up at the appointed hours. He saw Dr. Holbrook only three times during the whole course. There were ten students altogether. Two ladies, Miss Rachel Broughton, daughter of one of the professors, and a Miss Sylvington, were among them. There was no separation of the sexes. Even during the lectures on obstetrics and anatomy the two ladies sat among the male students. Dissections were few and far between. Once the students dissected a sheep's head, and at another time all hands cut up a calf's heart. The students reviled one day when the professor brought the news that there would be a dissection of a female body. The members of the class were invited into the backyard of Professor Broughton's house on Fourth street, New York City, and there the expectant students had an opportunity to gaze on a female corpse. Professor James E. Gray explained to the assembled pupils that he had obtained the body by claiming relationship to the woman at the asylum where she died. The cutting up of the dead lunatic, witness declared, was the most "exhilarating feature of the whole college course." The students had to pay \$10 extra for the privilege of cutting at the corpse. When commencement day came around last month Ziemann was told that he would have to pay \$30 extra for a scholarship before he could receive a diploma. He objected to the extra fee, and therefore didn't graduate. Several other students were also refused a diploma because they failed to pay the extra fees.

Counselor Seymour's questions brought out the fact that Ziemann had been giving massage and "electric" treatments before he entered the college, and that he had been arrested on a charge of practicing illegally. Ziemann denounced the college as a swindling concern.

I have copied the whole of the above out of the *Evening Journal*, so that they could not say that I mutilated it, and to show what a sensational article the newspapers can make out of nothing, especially when they can get a man like Ziemann to manufacture it for them.

The article said he (Mr Ziemann) "paid \$50 admission fee and was informed that he would graduate and get his diploma on the following March, after studying three months."

"When the commencement day came round Ziemann was told that he would have to pay \$30 extra for a scholarship before he could receive a diploma. He objected to the extra fee, and therefore didn't graduate."

The reader will see from what follows how much of Mr. Ziemann's story may be believed. The fact of the matter is he came to see me a number of times, and each time I endeavored to persuade him not to attend the college until it got through with the lawsuit, as I tried to persuade all new students who made application. I told him as I told all the new students, that they had better attend a college that was not in law. But about the fourth or fifth time he came to see me he said he did not care, he would attend the college, as the Hudson County Board of Health could not injure the college. He said he had been to the Bergen County counselor, at Hackensack, and the counselor had read the charter and said the college was all right and the Board of Health could not injure it in any way; and on Dec. 2d, 1889, he matriculated and paid five dollars (not fifty dollars). I did not say he could get through in one term, or two terms, or twenty terms. In fact he did not ask to get

through in one term. He told me he had attended one term in a medical college in Chicago. I told him that if that college was a regular chartered medical college and he could bring proof of his attendance there, that would count in his favor.

On or about Jan. 2d, 1890, he sent word to me that he wanted to buy a scholarship, so that he could attend the college until he graduated. I had the scholarship made out for him, but when he came for it he did not have the money. I said: "Oh, no; people don't generally pay in advance on credit."

On Jan. 6th he paid ten dollars demonstration fee. On Feb. 9th he paid ten dollars, and on March 4th he paid \$50, making eighty-five dollars altogether.

At a faculty meeting, held Feb. 28th, 1890, A. B. Whitney, M. D., in the chair, it was resolved and carried that James E. Gray, M. D., F. Fuchs, M. D., and A. H. Schonger, M. D., be appointed the committee on credentials of the students coming up for graduation.

At the faculty meeting of the college, held March 3d, 1890, at 8 p. m., Dr. A. B. Whitney in the chair. After the committee of credentials or certificates of attendance of students from other colleges had made their report, it was resolved and carried that Mr. Ziemann be notified through the secretary to present further proofs to the committee on the credentials in order to come up for examination.

After he was thus notified, he told me he was in a law-suit with his partner in Jersey City, N. J., and that his partner had taken all his papers and tickets of attendance at other colleges.

I told him that we did not wish to take advantage of his misfortunes; that if he would bring a letter from his lawyer engaged in his lawsuit, stating that such was the case, and if he could get his tickets before the commencement, then I had no doubt but that the professors would permit him to commence with the examination along with the other students; and he was permitted to be examined on those conditions, but he never brought any further tickets or proof that he had ever attended any other college; in short, he brought no proof of any kind. But he did bring a letter from a lawyer, and when I sent to the lawyer to see whether it was all right or not, the lawyer stated that he had never seen Mr. Ziemann before he called on him to write that letter; that he did not know that Mr. Ziemann was in any lawsuit; and that Mr. Ziemann dictated the letter to him. A copy of the letter follows:

March 4th, 1890.

PROFESSOR ELLIS:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to inform you that the papers belonging to Charles Ziemann are presently tied up and not attainable.

Yours, resp.,

(Signed)

THOMAS KEARNEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at law, 1458 Broadway, City.

At a meeting of the college faculty, held March 15th, 1890 it was moved, seconded and carried that Chas. Ziemann * * * must come up to the full requirements of the college charter by attending two full sessions.

During the winter and spring term of 1889 90 we only graduated three students, Thos. Luke O'Reilly, Frank Abbot Bucklyn and Anton Sieke.

Mr. O'Reilly presented two full sets of tickets from the University Medical College of New York. The secretary called on Dr. Pardee, the

dean of the University Medical College, and he stated that Mr. O'Reilly had attended two full terms in that college, and he was a third year student.

Mr. Bucklyn presented two full sets of tickets from the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, and we knew from friends and students in the college that he had attended two full sessions in that college.

Anton Sieke had attended two full terms in the New Jersey Medical College, besides matriculating in the Eclectic Medical College of New York and attending some lectures there, and being a regular graduate in pharmacy.

No students have graduated in the Medical and Surgical College of New Jersey, unless they were graduates of some medical college, or had attended one or more full courses in a medical college, or attended two full courses in the New Jersey Medical College, besides passing a rigid examination before the whole faculty and answering eighty or more per cent. of written questions in each professor's chair (except Dr. Duffy, and he held a certificate from a medical society and was registered at the county clerk's office of the county of New York, and had been in reputable practice fifteen years; he attended one full session in this college and passed all the examinations).

When Mr. Ziemann found that he could not get a diploma by attending one term in the college, he went to Dr. Fuchs and stated to him that he wasn't going to attend the New Jersey College again, but that he was going to attend the Medical University of New York, and he wanted a note to present to the dean of the university to show he was a second-year student; but as he did not pass Dr. Fuchs' chair he did not give it to him.

He went to Dr. Schonger and wished a similar certificate from him, and said he had given up the fight with the New Jersey College and that he was going to attend the Eclectic Medical College of New York. Dr. Schonger gave him a note stating that he had attended his chair.

He went to Dr. Whitney and requested a similar certificate from him, stating that he wished to attend Dr. O'Reilly's college of midwifery of New York and that he had paid sixty dollars to Dr. O'Reilly, and that he would lose that money if he could not get a certificate stating he was a medical student and attended lectures on Obstetrics. Dr. Whitney gave him a note stating that he had attended his lectures.

I understand that he went to Brooklyn and procured certificates from Dr. Ellis and also Dr. Gray, stating that he had passed their chairs, and procured the certificates by similar representations.

I have yet to learn that he ever attended any of those colleges or that he ever intended doing so.

On or about April 8th, 1890, I received the following communication from Mr. Ziemann, which speaks for itself; and I might also add that the Trustees took no official notice of it:

NEW YORK, April 8th, '90.

To the President, Secretary, Faculty and Trustees of the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey: I do hereby demand from you a diploma signed by the President, Secretary and Faculty of said College, to which shall be affixed its corporate seal.

CHARLES ZIEMANN,

Care of T. L. O'Reilly, M. D.

On or about April 9th, 1890, I received a summons from the police court on 57th St., New York, to appear there the next day to be examined, to see if a crime had been committed. The case was adjourned for a few days. At the trial Mr. Ziemann and his lawyer stated to the judge that

certain doctors, and particularly myself, as president of the college, were inveigling men to go over to Jersey City from New York to attend the medical college, that those men had no charter for a medical college; that the courts of New Jersey had declared it a bogus college; that we had no lectures there; and that we had no dissecting; that the students did nothing but play cards all day long; and that the professors had only bogus diplomas; and that when we had got all the students' money, that we would not grant them diplomas, even when they had passed the chairs. Mr. Ziemann laid on the desk before the judge those certificates which he had procured from the professors by misrepresentations, and Ziemann said that he had passed over eighty per cent. of the chairs and that we would not grant him a diploma after all; and he wanted the Judge to compel us to either grant him a diploma or return him all his money; and he stated that the college was a perfect swindle and we had no charter whatever.

When Mr. Ziemann's lawyer made those statements, our attorney, Ex Judge Gedney, showed the Judge a certified copy of the charter; as soon as he had seen the charter and seal of the State of New Jersey on it, he just pushed it one side and said this is no case for a police court.

About a week afterwards Mr. Ziemann came to my house to have his diploma money returned, but he would not sign a receipt that he had received the money and that it settled all claims against the New Jersey College. The diploma money and certificate of attendance in the college lay on the table. Mr. Ziemann wanted to take his certificate, but I told him he could receive it when he had his diploma-fee returned to him.

About three weeks afterwards I received another summons from the police court in 57th Street to appear at the court next day at 9 o'clock A. M., and when I appeared I was charged with being a thief by Mr. Ziemann—that I had stolen his certificate of attendance. I stated to the Judge that the certificate and diploma fee were in my lawyer's, ex-Judge Gedney's, hands, and he could have both any time by going there and signing a receipt for them. The Judge asked Mr. Ziemann where I was when I stole the certificate. Ziemann said in his own house. The Judge smiled and dismissed the case.

The puzzle to me is, how I could steal anything that had been in my possession as president of the college ever since it came into existence. Also by what law Mr. Ziemann could get a Judge in a police court in New York city, to compel a board of trustees of a medical college in another State to grant a diploma to him when both the professors and the trustees had rejected him as unqualified, and especially when, as he stated to the Judge, that he did nothing in the college but play cards to earn the said diploma.

Also, the charter states, that the student must "present testimonials that he is 21 years of age and of good *moral character*" before he can graduate. Mr. Ziemann presented no testimonials of his good moral character, either to the professors or the trustees of the college.

Also, I do not see how I managed to inveigle Mr. Ziemann from New York to Jersey City, to swindle money out of him and to get him to attend the college there, as he stated to the police justice, especially as he told me that he was living in Jersey City, close to the college, and that was the main reason he wanted to attend *that college* in preference to any medical college in New York city, and he signed his name and residence 514½ Henderson Street, Jersey City, in the college register.

He also stated that Dr. Gordon, President of the Board of Health of Hudson County, N. J., had sent the Clerk of the Board of Health to him

to tell him that if he did not stop practicing massage in Jersey City he would have him arrested; also that he only wanted a medical diploma to practice massage, so that Dr. Gordon could not stop him or have him arrested.

When I was trying to persuade Mr. O'Reilly not to attend the New Jersey College, but to attend some college that was not in law, he made answer "that he went around selling surgical and obstetrical instruments to doctors, and he only wanted to be able to put M. D. on his card, so that the doctors he called on would treat him with more respect." And he said it would not matter to him whether the Hudson County, N. J., Board of Health ever recognized the college or not, and "he would not want any dean of a medical college in New York to endorse the diploma."

Mr. Bucklyn's excuse, when I tried to persuade him not to attend the college, was that there were no medical laws in Connecticut, where he came from, and it did not matter to him whether we lost the lawsuit with the Board of Health or not—it would be all the same to him.

All the students who attended the college had similar excuses for attending, but I persuaded nearly forty not to attend, who applied for admission. Even all those students who did attend, and paid any money received a receipt stating that the money would be returned if the college lost the lawsuit. But towards the end of the session we took those receipt up and gave the students the regular college tickets, as the lawsuit was not settled, on account of Mr. Seymour's (our lawyer) illness, and all the students were satisfied. I do not see how we could have acted more honestly and fairly towards the students than we did.

We should not have had any session for the winter of 1889-90 until the lawsuit was settled, only Mr. Seymour, our lawyer, stated that he could make a much better argument before the Supreme Court at Trenton if the college was going right on, and we did not want to place any impediment in Mr. Seymour's path towards success in gaining the lawsuit, even if we made heavy sacrifices; and that was the reason we admitted so few students at the beginning of our last year's session, as we expected to return the college fees to all the students if we had lost the lawsuit before the session ended.

Students Trying to Graduate in the New Jersey Medical College by presenting Forged Certificates of Attendance from other Colleges.

The Trustees have taken every precaution possible to guard against students who falsely represented that they had attended other colleges previous to attending the New Jersey College, and unless they have brought positive proof that such was the case they have not graduated from our college.

Mr. Asher, a student of the college, brought a ticket of attendance of the Long Island Hospital College. We sent our secretary to the secretary of that college, who sent word that they formerly had such tickets as that, but they had no knowledge whether Mr. Asher had ever attended their college or not. Therefore Mr. Asher could not graduate from our college with one term, no matter how many chairs he might be successful in passing. Mr. Joseph Sieke, another student of this last term in the college, brought tickets of attendance, also tickets for dissection, with his name on them; also brought a receipt for a hundred dollars signed by the secretary (Mr. Fay) of the Eclectic Medical College of New York. Still the professors were not satisfied, and he was told that he must bring a letter from the secretary of the college that he had attended a full session. The following letter was brought to the next faculty meeting by Professor Ellis:

Mr. Joseph M. Sieke matriculated and attended lectures in one session in the Eclectic Medical College. (Signed) FAY.

But afterwards, in looking the letter over and not seeing any date or address on the above letter, I thought it looked very suspicious, and I visited two of the professors at their offices, and they also thought it did not look right. So I sent the secretary to the dean of the Eclectic Medical College of New York to inquire where the late secretary of the college, Mr. Fay, lived; our secretary saw Mr. Fay, and he wrote the following note to show that the tickets of attendance of the Eclectic Medical College of New York, also the receipt for one hundred dollars, were all forgeries, and were not in his handwriting. Mr. Fay's letter reads as follows:

NEW YORK, March 18, '90.

This is to certify that the annexed writing, in place of certificate of attendance at the Eclectic Medical College of New York, was not written or signed by me. (Signed) THOS. G. FAY.

To the best of my knowledge Mr. Joseph M. Sieke never attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of New York from 1878 to March, 1889 inclusive. (Signed) THOS. G. FAY.

I need not tell the reader that Mr. Joseph M. Sieke did not graduate any more than Chas. Zeimann did. Mr. Asher and Mr. Jos. M. Sieke were among the "*several other students*" who "*were also refused a diploma because they failed to pay the extra fees.*"

I should like to know whether there is a medical college in the whole United States that would have taken more pains to see that the students were all right in every particular, before they could graduate in the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey.

Even if Mr. Ziemann had attended two full sessions in the college and had passed a satisfactory examination, and had been recommended to the Trustees, yet the Trustees might refuse to grant that diploma for reasons of their own, as they might know something of Mr. Ziemann's "*moral character*" which the professors did not know, or they might have reason to believe that he would make an improper use of that diploma and bring the college into disgrace. In short the Trustees might have many reasons for refusing to act on the recommendation of the professors, and I do not believe that there is any court in the United States that would compel them to grant a medical diploma which they had once refused.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Ziemann has been backed up by the Old School doctors of Jersey City, to come to the college and make us all the trouble he could, and if he could have succeeded by any kind of misrepresentations in getting a diploma, then they probably thought that the Board of Health of Hudson County, New Jersey, would have a case against us. It is possible that a number of the Old School colleges in New York City may have "*chipped in*" to help to pay Mr. Ziemann's expenses, and help forward the "*good cause,*" in trying to crush out of existence the New Jersey Medical College.

In regard to charging ten dollars extra for the demonstration of anatomy's ticket, if that is a crime, it is a crime which is committed every year, by every medical college in the United States, and this crime has been committed ever since medical colleges began.

While dissecting the calf's heart and sheep's head in the college, I have no doubt but that the students discovered as much courage in the one, and as much brains in the other as they would find in Mr. Ziemann's.

When I attended college it was a common occurrence for the practical

anatomist to go round to butcher's shops, and buy, or beg, different parts of animals, such as oxen's eyes, to show their structures and different layers, also the sheep or calf's lights, to show the expansion and contraction of the human lungs; by blowing into the trachea of the sheep's or calf's lights, and so forth. But what is proper and right for professors in other medical colleges to do, is a crime when done by the professors in the New Jersey Medical College.

Mr. Ziemann went to the New York City Board of Health and no doubt told a similar story to what he told the Judge in the 57th St. Police Court. The Board of Health came round to examine the premises, but it so happened that they did not find a graveyard. He also went to the New York *Morning Journal* and got a long flaming article inserted about the "New Jersey doctors coming over to New York to dissect, and they hoped that the Board of Health would make an example of Dr. Broughton." Only to think of it, dissecting going on within three blocks of Broadway. "How would people like parts of human bodies for breakfast." "And this had been going on for years," etc., etc.

After the Hudson County Board of Health, N. J., had refused to allow the New Jersey Medical College graduates to register their names in their book of registry; the Trustees of the college deemed it advisable not to dissect in New Jersey, until the application for a mandamus from the Supreme Court was settled, as we were informed that if they did dissect, they would all be arrested, and by the advice of the city editor of the *Jersey City Evening Journal*, and also of the advice of Lawyer J. Herbert Potts, we had our dissecting and most of our clinics in New York City. But we did not do our work like thieves and ghouls. We had a subject presented to the college by the relations of the deceased person for dissection.

When the Board of Health of New York City and the New York *Morning Journal* began to investigate this matter, the anatomist, who was then on a visit to Canada, sent the following letter for my protection, in case any legal proceedings were commenced.

Popular Hill, Ont., Canada.

Saturday, June 28th, 1890.

To the President of the Board of Health of New York City:

Honorable Sir—

Through a correspondent in Brooklyn I am informed that your Board is making inquiries into a certain matter connected with the Medical and Surgical College of New Jersey, of which I am the lecturer on Anatomy. If so, I beg leave to say that, in regard to how we succeeded in doing the practical part, there has been nothing of which I am afraid or unwilling to answer for; in the first place I went to your board and requested the use of a body and privilege to dissect it. I was told that no such power rested in your board, but I must procure material through an incorporated medical school. Your attorney was consulted, and said I could not receive such permit because the law laying such permit on the colleges of medicine; and being asked about the penalty put upon the person procuring privately and performing practical work upon a human body, outside of such institution, replied that the only danger dwelt in being found out by border residents, and subjected to unpleasantness on account of the publicity connected therewith. I had an interesting class of students striving after knowledge, and for them I procured material; instructed them while pursuing the practical part of anatomy, carried along with the corpse the proper permit, and put away the remains after completing the course. If there is improper action in this, there was no instruction given me by your

board. I am but a young man, making my mark as well as I can, am a graduate of your University and would like to continue my connections with this college, believing it will rise to become one of the useful schools of science some day, by being brought into better repute and offering an opportunity for full practical observation and thoroughness of work.

Very respectfully yours, JAS. E. GRAY.

N. B.—Dr. Gray was well known by the New York Board of Health, having been a physician on Blackwell's Island for over four years.

The Old School Doctors are trying to have only one School of Medicine and that one the Allopathic.

A number of Old School doctors have told me that they propose to crush out of existence all sect in medicine, and they appear to be using the same methods which the Protestants and Catholics used in the different periods in English history, to crush out all but one sect in religion. They each in their turn, as they came into power, employed the same methods, and each racked their brains to invent new tortures, and delighted to see their fellow men and women suffering in agony.

The poet best expresses it when he says :

"They have used the rack, the boot, the screw,

They have kindled high the martyr's fire,

All has been done, that fiends can do,

By malice, sophistry, or ire."

All the medical laws which the "Old School Doctors" have had enacted by the Legislatures in the various states of the Union, and also in Canada, are all done for that one object—that is, to crush out all sect in medicine. Take, for instance, the medical law enacted by the Legislature of New Jersey, this last year (1890), consisting of a Board of Medical Examiners, composed of allopaths, homœopaths and eclectic.

The law says that the Board is to consist of five allopaths, three homœopaths, and one eclectic, to be appointed by the Governor of the State. Even if that Examining Board consisted in numbers as the law states, what chance would there be for an eclectic to pass it, even if the eclectic was a walking cyclopedia of medical knowledge.

But the Governor did not *even appoint the one eclectic on the Examining Board, but appointed a druggist*, who is an Old School or allopath, and who is not known as an eclectic, either in any Eclectic Medical County Society, or the State Eclectic Medical Society of New Jersey, or by the National Eclectic Medical Association.* If there can be anything more unfair and unjust than this, I should like to know where to find it. But I am afraid we shall have to go hunting for it into the "dark ages" of the past to find its equal. What chance would one of the students of the New Jersey Medical College have in passing that Board. He would have a much better chance of being elected "President of the United States."

It might be advisable for captains of vessels, generals of armies, and even doctors on shipboard, and surgeons in armies, to go through an examination as to whether they are fit for their positions before they are appointed by the proper authorities, on account of the difficulty of getting others to fill their places while on the wide ocean or in the battle-field. But doctors living in cities and who can be changed every hour of the day if the patient is dissatisfied, or feels so disposed, I cannot understand why those doctors should undergo an examination by other physicians,

*The so-called *Eclectic doctor* who was appointed on the Medical Examining Board by Gov. Leon Abbott, admitted to me on Feb. 24, 1891, in the judiciary committee room at Trenton, N. J., that he did not belong to any Eclectic Medical Society in New Jersey.

when those doctors have graduated and been examined by the professors in a chartered medical college, and have studied with a practicing physician, any more than a tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, baker, or plumber should go through an examination by others of their trades, after they had served an apprenticeship in their various trades, and can show their papers to that effect.

The government will soon begin to find out that the people are equally as tenacious in choosing their own doctors when they pay their own doctors' bills, as they have been in choosing their own ministers of the Gospel when they have to support that minister.*

The Governor and the Legislature of a State do not employ all the people, neither can they discharge them all and send them home if they do not employ the doctors they choose for them; on the contrary, it is the people who employ the Governors and the Legislatures, and those Governors and Legislatures may find out that they are treading on the people's liberties too much, some of those fine days.

* A few years ago, when I was practicing medicine in Saratoga, the head waiter at Congress Hall called all the colored servants together, and introduced Dr. Whiting to them, who was living in Saratoga, and told them that if any of them was taken sick they must employ that doctor.

I had a number of those servants who came to me to be treated, and took my medicine even when they were not sick, and told me they would let the head waiter of Congress Hall see that, so long as they paid their own doctors bills, they were going to choose their own doctor.

Now each one of those servants was liable to be discharged and sent home if they had been discovered coming to me, or even any other doctor except Dr. Whiting for treatment. If colored people who have been held so many hundred years in slavery in all parts of the world, *rebel* against being interfered with in choosing their own doctors, I cannot but think it a rather dangerous experiment to want to enslave or abridge the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon race in such matters.

Some seven years ago there was a medical bill before the Legislature at Albany, New York, similar to the one that the New Jersey Legislature enacted in May, 1890, at Trenton. At my own expense I got up a petition against the bill, and sent it to Albany to each of the members of the Legislature. I can assure the reader that that petition made a sensation. Even the member who introduced the medical bill in the Assembly wrote to me stating that he had withdrawn the bill, and that there was not going to be any medical legislation that winter in New York. A number of members of the Assembly and Senate also wrote to me stating that they were opposed to any medical bill of that kind, also that they were opposed to any medical legislation whatever, unless the doctors of the various systems of medicine could agree to some special bill for them to act on. In getting up that petition I was astonished to find so many people who were willing to sign a petition against all kinds of medical legislation. I have no hesitation in saying that in the State of New York, a petition could be obtained containing over one million names who would sign a petition against any medical legislation.

I have also no hesitation in saying that a similar petition could be got up in the United States, containing over ten million names, who are all opposed to any kind of medical legislation.

The petition sent to the Legislature at Albany in 1842, to repeal all kinds of medical legislation in the State of New York, was so large that they had to convey it in wheelbarrows to the State House at Albany.

All those various medical bills that have passed the Legislatures of late, the people at large knew nothing about them, they were all got up by the doctors of the allopathic School for their special benefit, and to encourage monopoly. In the State of New York nearly every allopathic doctor is taxed in order to raise money to influence the Legislature at Albany to enact those medical laws. I have been told of a leading doctor in New York who is taxed \$250 a year for medical legislation.

The allopathic doctors of New York have been trying for years to get a bill enacted similar to the one passed in New Jersey last year, but without success so far, and it is hardly likely that they will ever succeed in doing it. I do not believe that there has ever been such a corrupt medical bill, that has passed any legislature in any age, and in any part of the world, outside of monarchical or despotic governments.

Some twenty years ago the Canadian Parliament enacted a law creating a medical board consisting of twenty members—ten allopaths, five homœopaths, and five eclectics. Since that time there has been over fourteen hundred certificates granted to allopathic doctors to practice in Canada, *nineteen* homœopaths, and not a *single eclectic*. Therefore what chance will there be for an eclectic to pass the New Jersey Medical Board when there is not a single eclectic physician on that Board.

The first eclectic doctor who succeeds in passing that Medical Board ought to be canonized, and a life-sized statue made of solid gold erected to his memory.

Some fifty years ago nearly all the States that were then in the Union enacted medical laws in favor of the "Old School" practice of medicine, and to put down old "Samuel Thompson's botanical practice of Medicine." But the people rose in their might and sent large petitions to the Legislatures, which compelled them to repeal all medical laws in nearly every State in the Union, and they all remained repealed until 1874.

Besides, if they should have medical examination boards, who shall be the persons to examine? The practice of medicine is wrapped in such uncertainty, and there are so many different systems of medicine in the world, that there is no telling which is true and which is false. Besides, there is another point which to me is of vast importance, which is, that there are no two doctors (especially the Old School or Allopaths) that will agree in diagnosing the same patient and disease, and prescribe the same or similar medicines. I will even go further, and am willing to bet a wager, even money, that if we send a patient round to twenty leading physicians in New York, and we will even let the physicians be graduates from the same allopathic college, yet they will each and all give the patient a different and almost opposite disease, and they will give a different and almost opposite treatment to any of those patients.

This experiment has been tried in hundreds of instances, to my own personal knowledge, in the city of New York, and with unfailing success.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred *Death* gives the decision.

If we suppose that there were only twenty doctors in a certain town, and they had an examining board composed of any particular number of those doctors, say seven, to decide whether the other thirteen shall practice their profession or not, you can depend on it, that the seven who were appointed on the examining board would decide that *they (the seven) could all practice their profession.*

I have been supposing that all those twenty doctors were of the same school—that is, Allopathy—and all graduates from the same Old School College; yet when they all disagree in their diagnosis and in their treatment, how is it possible to appoint an examining board out of those twenty doctors that can do justice to all? The thing is an impossibility.

But when we come to think of the different systems and practices of medicine that have been in vogue since Hippocrates' time, and even all those systems that are in vogue at the present day, the matter becomes overwhelming. It would be a thousand times easier to have an examining board to examine the ministers of all different denominations in the various religions, which are in vogue in all the different parts of the world at the present day.

Only to enumerate a few of the systems of medicine shows that the matter, in regard to examining boards, to be an impossibility. And even if the examining board consisted of only one from each particular practice or system of medicine, and they could by some *hocus-pocus* be made to agree on some points on which to examine the doctors of the various systems of medicine, their number would be so great and their ideas so various and opposite on every point that it would be an impossibility for them to get along together. They would be like "Gil Blas" and his consultations. He and the other doctors went into a separate room for consultation, and instead of discussing the best treatment for the patient, in order to get the patient well, they began tearing the hair out of each other's heads and having a regular prize fight all to themselves, until the friends of the patient went into the room and separated them. And bear in mind these doctors were all "old school" or allopathic doctors.

But there is one thing those twenty old-school doctors will all agree in; that is, that they will give the patient poisonous or destructive remedies, and such as would undermine the health of the patient or destroy life in any well person if persisted in. The reader would be astonished to hear of how many murders are committed every year, in a city like New York by those self-same old school doctors.

Even in those cases of willful poisoning, it is sometimes an impossibility to find out after death whether the patient died from the poisons of the intended murderer or the poisons given by the old school doctors. We have a remarkable instance in that case, of Mr. Maybrick, in Liverpool, England, whom his wife tried to poison with arsenic, and whom the doctors finished the job for her. The doctors in that case ought to have been put on trial for their lives, the same as she was. I copy the following in reference to the Maybrick case from the *New York World*, September 6, 1889 :

MODERN MEDICATION

Or the Allopathic Treatment of Mr. Maybrick.

"The practice of medicine in Liverpool is apparently in a state fully justifying the old definition of a physician as a "man who pours drugs of which he knows little into a body of which he knows less."

During his last illness of something like three weeks, the late Mr. Maybrick took from the hands of his physicians the longest and most incongruous list of medicines, of which public record has yet been made. Here is the catalogue, copied from an English druggists' trade journal :

Morphia suppositories.

Ipecachuanha wine.

Papain and Iridin solution.

Cascara sagrada.

Nitro-hydrochloric acid.

Tincture nux vomica.

Fowler's solution.

Plummer's pill.

Dilute hydrocyanic acid.

Tincture of henbane.

Bromide of potassium.

Antipyrin.

Tincture of jab. rrandi.

Bismuth.

Sulphonal.

Cocaine.

Nitroglycerine.

Dilute phosphoric acid.

Solution of chlorine, sanitas, glycerine and Condy's fluid as mouth washes.

This list is justly characterized by the trade journal which published it, as "a jumble of irrational empiricism," and the question every physician will ask upon reading it is, "What sort of seventeenth-century quacks are permitted to practice in Liverpool in the last quarter of the nineteenth century?"

Mr. Maybrick was dying of arsenical poisoning, and his doctors helped him to death by drenching him with pretty nearly everything they could think of except an antidote for arsenic. Calmatives, purgatives, explosives and acids were indiscriminately jumbled in the poor man's stomach."

I wish the reader to bear in mind that Mr. Maybrick's physicians were all allopathic doctors, and that these doctors have prevented by their opposition any homœopathic or eclectic colleges from being started in Great Britain, and if any one wishes to study homœopathic or eclectic materia medica, they have to study it out of the British domains, or study from books alone.

At the commencement of the present century, the homœopathic and botanical doctors went through the same persecutions in opposing the *depleting and bleeding* methods of the allopathic doctors in their day, that we

are suffering at the present day. And yet I do not think there is a single allopathic doctor now but what will admit that the bleeding system in those days was altogether wrong, and that a great many hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed on account of it. And yet, when a doctor went to see a patient fifty or more years ago, he must *bleed*, BLEEDS BLEED. (See the allopathic treatment of Gen. Washington on page 23.)

Indeed Dr. Guy of London, in his book on "Public Health," gave an account where one hundred and forty patients were all bled for one disease, *and they all died*. And yet Samuel Hahnemann and old Samuel Thomson, and all their followers suffered martyrdom, for opposing those destructive methods.

If it had not been for such men as Dr. Hahnemann and Samuel Thomson and their followers, there is no doubt but that the allopathic doctors would have gone on bleeding and depleting up to the present day. But when the people saw the difference in the treatment of the two kinds of doctors, the allopathic doctors were compelled to make a reformation or lose a greater part of their practice.

The allopathic doctors appear to be like certain religious denominations which I could mention, who are opposed to all improvements; and any college, or indeed any doctor, that does not follow in the old rut, must be crushed out of existence. Indeed the allopaths appear determined to stick to destructive remedies and such as endanger human life. I could give a number of instances that have come under my own immediate observation, where had any other person but a doctor administered the drug, they would have been put on trial for their life. But if I had to do so, I am afraid I might wound the feelings of the relations of the patient who died.

Dr. Robert Koch's Lymph Treatment for Consumption.

On account of continued wars of England but few of their ancient kings died a natural death, and on account of the allopaths practice of medicine, the same can be said of the men of prominence in this country, but few have died a natural death. They have all been more or less helped out of the world by the doctors, even from the time of Washington to the present day. I might instance Gen. Washington, Vice-President Hendricks, Brigham Young, Roseco Conkling, General Grant, and numbers of others too numerous to mention. Even in Europe they appear to be no better off in that respect. I might instance Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and the Emperors William and Frederick of Prussia; and a number of others. Even the great Dr. Koch's remedy, that is making such a sensation all over Europe, and America, at the present day, is still a remedy that is certainly very dangerous to human life. Indeed some say that it is more *poisonous than the bite of a rattlesnake*. And besides its being a *quack or secret remedy*, its *curative effects are yet to be proven*.

Even Mr. Pasteur of Paris, who has made such a great sensation of late years in his supposed cure for hydrophobia, is reported as saying: "Up to this moment, there has not been a single authenticated cure, not even of lupus. Dr. Bergmann himself has seen a patient suffering from lupus return to his hospital, fifteen days after having been discharged as cured, a severe relapse having occurred even within that brief interval. Moreover, there is no real certainty as to the consequences of the treatment. The medicament is of unheard-of virulence, and the reactions which it brings on are terrible.

No venom from a snake, if administered in such small doses (two-tenths of a milligramme) could cause such results. We have therefore a

toxic of such indomitable energy that it may introduce into the organism disorders the consequences of which no one can surmise, and have yet to be studied. You may have seen a report in the medical papers of yesterday, that albuminuria and hæmaturia have been found in a patient who had been treated for tuberculosis, with very small doses of this lymph. In fact, it is the kidneys that are particularly affected by it."—(New York *Medical Record*, Dec. 27th, 1890.)

I copy the following from the New York *Herald* of March 8, 1891.

"We all know, now, says Prof. Verneuil, in a recent clinical lecture delivered at the Hotel Dieu of Paris, how prompt was the collapse of this famous discovery, and how much remains to day of the hopes that had been so lightly placed on a laboratory product, ill defined, untried, badly administered and which, in spite of the guarantee of the government of the German Empire, has produced, since it was foolishly transferred from the guinea pig cage to clinical medicine, nothing but deceptions and disaster. Added to this comes the opinion of Professor Virchow in a paper read before the Medical Society of Berlin, in which he related the results of twenty one post mortems that he had performed of persons who had undergone Koch's treatment. Dr. Virchow declared that the injections increased the number of bacilli and made them emigrate into parts of the body that had not been affected before that, creating in this way a new disease. The Professor adds that the lymph invariably produces intense hyperæmia, which endangers the patient's life. Up to the present time Dr. Koch's treatment has not given a single case of recovery, not only of pulmonary tuberculosis, or even of lupus; *on the other hand it has killed a relatively large number of persons who might have lived a long time.* When we consider that even those who survive the treatment present extremely serious symptoms (intense fever, delirium, albuminuria, hematuria, &c.), we come to the conclusion that it will be better to wait until Dr. Koch can show the medical world undeniable cases of recovery before resorting to a therapeutical method which so far has only produced disaster. And until a case of authentic recovery can be shown I think it will be better to refrain from speaking of a remedy which all sensible persons have declined to use."

Yet, strange to say, that the moment that it became known in the United States that Dr. Koch had discovered a supposed remedy for consumption, Dr. Loomis, Dr. Jacobi, and scores of other doctors in the United States, started off post haste to Europe to get some of this *quack* or *secret nostrum* or *lymph* without even asking what it was composed of, or whether any cures had been made with it or not, and then commenced injecting it into their patients when at the same time they knew it to be a deadly poison—equal to that of a bite of a rattlesnake; and it is astonishing how many persons have died from its use up to date, and without it producing a single cure or any one patient being permanently benefited by it, and yet those Allopathic doctors talk about the science of medicine. Can there be a greater humbug?

I cannot but think that if human lives were only those of horses or cows, or even cats and dogs, the Allopathic doctors would have to treat those dumb beasts with a little more consideration and care, or else those doctors would be sued for the money value of those animals, and there is no doubt but an honest jury would render judgment against them. When the *Epizootic* broke out among horses in 1872, which spread through a great part of the Eastern and Northern States, the horse doctors commenced bleeding and depleting all the horses that became affected with that disease. But as they all died that were bled, they soon stopped bleeding as every

horse was worth so much money, and the doctors knew they would have to pay their money value if they went on treating the horses in that manner.

A number of years ago when the British government sent their convicts to Van Diemens Land, the government paid a certain sum of money to the owner of the vessel for the passage of each of those convicts, when put on ship board at London, to be sent to their destination; and at one time for all they had allopathic doctors on the ship the mortality rose to over *sixty per cent*, or in other words, out of every one hundred convicts over sixty died on the voyage.

But when the government commenced to pay the owners of the vessels for the number of the convicts that were landed alive in Van Deimans Land, and not for the number that was shipped at London. And the Allopathic doctor's wages was regulated in proportion to the number of convicts who were landed in good health at their destination, the number of deaths on the passage was reduced to only one half per cent. that is, out of every two hundred convicts that were shipped at London, one hundred and ninety-nine were landed in Van Dieman's Land in good health.

I do not wish to infer that both the captains and the doctors of the vessels *murdered the convicts*, but it is certain that they *neglected them to that degree that most of them died on the passage*; and had there been an investigation of the treatment of each of those sixty convicts who died out of every hundred, and the captains and doctors being punished for every death caused by neglect, the the death rate would have decreased very rapidly. Equally as rapidly as it did, when they were paid for the number that were landed alive, and not the number that was shipped at London.

If there were laws enacted in every State of the Union, holding all those allopathic doctors responsible for every death that occurred in their practice, when using dangerous drugs, such as they are prescribing every day, and the doctor's conduct were subjected to an investigation when injecting Dr. Koch's lymph and using other nostrums. I cannot but think such reckless using of drugs and treatment dangerous to life, as was used in the case of Mr. Maybrick, and of Samuel Boyer, mentioned on page 18, and of Gen. Washington mentioned on page 23, and I might mention thousands of other instances, would very soon go out of fashion, and the death rate would be reduced very considerably, but not only that but the health of the people at large would be considerably improved, but more especially the health of the patients of the Allopathic doctors.

The death of sixty convicts out of every hundred on their passage from London to Van Dieman's Land is not the only calamity to be looked at, although that is bad enough, but those forty who were landed alive, would be far from being in good health, having been confined in the *pest ship* for some six months among the dead, and those dying of pestilential diseases, and no doubt that most of those forty would die within a short time after they were landed on account of being confined in such a *pest prison*.

Of the 23 persons out of 146 who came out alive from the *BLACK HOLE* in Calcutta, after being confined only one night, nearly all of those 23 persons died shortly afterwards of lung diseases of one kind or another. And yet there was no special pestilence in the black hole, when these prisoners entered it.

Even if Mr. Maybrick or Gen. Washington had lived through the sickness referred to, they would have felt the effect of their treatment by the doctors for a long time afterwards, and might never have entirely overcome the bleeding and poisonous medicine that the doctors gave them. Even the great French Dr. Brown-Sequard's remedy, the *Elixir*

of Life, which made such a great sensation among all the allopathic doctors a year or two ago, both in Europe and in America, had to be stopped on account of the great destruction of human life which it caused, and the great number of cripples and permanent invalids which it made.

A short time ago I read in the papers that an allopathic doctor in Australia had discovered a remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake, and the remedy was *strychnine*, to be injected by hypodermic syringes into the patient, supposed to have been bitten by the rattlesnake.

If the patient died, I should like to know whether he died from the bite of the rattlesnake or from the poisoning of the *strychnine*. This is a real specimen of Allopathic practice of medicine. Is it not time that the government of the United States cried halt! to this kind of doctoring. And like the British Parliament, in regard to compulsory vaccination in England, have an investigating committee appointed to see whether this quackery and destruction of human life shall continue as heretofore.

It is a debatable question in my mind whether the liquor traffic or the allopathic treatment of disease, is the most destructive of human life, and which produces the most misery in all parts of the civilized world.

Who are the Regulars and Who are the Quacks?

The reader may think that I am writing at random and making statements of which I have no proof; but, besides my own observations in regard to the allopathic practice of medicine, I find that there are other doctors who have made similar observations. During the year 1890, S. E. Chapman, M. D., of California, published a pamphlet named, "WHO ARE THE REGULARS?" Previously to doing so he sent to all the leading physicians in the principal cities of the United States the following letter:

"DEAR DOCTOR: I am a great sufferer from indigestion, and apply to you for a prescription. My appetite is usually good, but a few mouthfuls cause a sense of fullness and repletion, as if I had really eaten a hearty meal. I cannot eat enough to keep me strong. There is more or less soreness in the region of the liver. Bowels usually constipated, with much flatulence of stomach and bowels.

I don't know but my kidneys are badly affected, for I have soreness and aching in that region, and I pass a good deal of red sand in my urine.

Naturally I am of a lively temperament, fond of society, but am now often low spirited. One thing about my case strikes me as being peculiar: I am always worse from 4 to 5 or from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. This I have noticed for years, and it is not imagination:

I am a married man, aged 42; fair complexion; weight 135 lbs; height 5 feet 6 inches; occupation bookkeeper.

Please send prescription by return mail, and find within post office order for \$2.00. Very respectfully,

SAMUEL BOYER, Box 26.

Watsonville, Cal.

To the homœopaths I was obliged to add, in addition to the above, the following postscript:

Doctor, I am studying homœopathy with a view to fitting myself for practice if my health permits. I am exceedingly anxious to know the name of the remedy indicated in my case. Will you be kind enough to tell me it. I shall be greatly disappointed if you do not comply with my request.

What college would you recommend me to attend?

Names of physicians to whom above was sent:

HOMŒOPATHIC.

J. B. Bell, Boston.

J. C. Sanders, Cleveland.

ALLOPATHIC.

H. I. Bowditch, Boston.

J. E. Darby, Cleveland.

J. T. Kent, Philadelphia.
 W. J. Hawkes, Chicago.
 J. W. Dowling, New York.
 W. L. Reed, St. Louis.
 A. McNeil, San Francisco.
 Samuel Lillenthal, San Francisco.
 Wm. Boericke, San Francisco.
 C. E. Walton, Cincinnati.

R. Bartholow, Philadelphia.
 Chas. T. Parks, Chicago.
 Austin Flint, New York.
 Isaac N. Love, St. Louis.
 W. R. Cluness, Sacramento.
 W. F. McNutt, San Francisco.
 S. O. L. Potter, San Francisco.
 J. T. Whitaker, Cincinnati."

The prescriptions obtained from all the homœopathic physicians were simply lycopodium, and they all agreed on that remedy for that disease. and no doubt if this experiment had been extended to Europe, Asia and Africa, or anywhere else where there are homœopathic physicians, they would have all prescribed the same remedy.

I shall not say whether lycopodium is the proper remedy for all the above-named symptoms in a sick patient. I leave that for the homœopathic physicians to decide. I shall only touch upon the *harmlessness of the remedy*. Lycopodium has been used for ages as a menstrum for a physician to make up his pills with, on account of its harmlessness, similar to what physicians often use as a menstrum to make up their pills, when they use wheaten flour. And lycopodium comes as near what is termed "bread pills," without actually being made of wheaten flour, as anything can do.

But what shall we say about the conglomeration of all the allopathic doctors' prescriptions sent to Samuel Boyer, either to kill or cure him? They are as different and as various as it is possible to make them. One would think to read them that instead of being prescribed for one particular complaint, that they were almost a pharmacopœia intended "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," and no two of them alike; and yet the allopathic doctors *harp about the science of medicine. Can there be a bigger farce?* At least the reader must admit that *there is no room for improvement*.

In the prescriptions I find some of the articles which do not appear to me to be very harmless to the human system, such as Ac. hydrochl. r. dil., bismuth subnit., ext. nux vom., ext. hyoscyami. ext., colocynth, ac. muriatic dil., quin. sulph., strychnia sulph., potassii cit. pulv., sodii phos pulv.*

* The allopathic prescriptions which were sent to Samuel Boyer, in answer to his letter containing two dollars for advice, are, when translated in plain English, as follows. They are printed so that the reader can judge of the contents himself.

Dr. H. J. Bowditch, Boston, Mass.:

Take of Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges.
 One or two at bed time.

Dr. J. E. Darby, Cleveland, Ohio.:

(1) Take of Compound Tinc. Peruvian Bark,

" " Gentian

Of each one dram and a half.

Diluted Hydrochloric Acid.

Simple Syrup of each four drams mix, and take teaspoonful half an hour before each meal in a wine glass of sweetened water.

(2) Pepsin, two drams.

Subnitrate of Bismuth. three drams, mix. and divide into twenty-four pills. Take one after each meal.

In case a gentle laxative were needed I could use one of the following:

(3) Compound Glycyrrhize powder, three ounces.

Take a teaspoonful at bed time.

(4) Socotrine Aloes. one dram.

Podophyllin, ten grains.

Pulverized Ipecacuanha, ten grains.

Extract Nux Vomica, eight grains.

Extract Hyoscyamus, fifteen grains.

Extract Colocynth, thirty grains.

Mix and divide into thirty pills. Take one

at bedtime.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow, Philadelphia, Pa.

Refused to prescribe without personal examination.

Dr. Chas. T. Parks, Chicago, Ill.

(1) Tincture Nux Vomica, Diluted Muriatic Acid, of each, two drams.

Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark, one ounce.

Bitter Orange Syrup, one and a half ounce. Mix. Take a teaspoonful after each meal.

(2) Lady Webster's Dinner Pill (these contain two grains of aloes each). Take one at bedtime until bowels are regular.

Dr. Austin Flint, New York, N. Y.

Salicin (*i.e.* this is a glucoside extracted from

The reader will readily understand that no person could continue to use these drugs, for any length of time without injuring the coats of the stomach, if not the whole constitution, especially in a case of chronic dyspepsia which had continued for years, and whose coating of the stomach was probably in the condition of that of a drunkard. Whereas, lycopodium might be used for long periods without any detriment to the human system. In short, when trituated with sugar of milk, in which condition all homœopathic and eclectic doctors use it, the patient might live on it for years together as a daily food with only a little water added, and without any detriment to the constitution. In short, if lycopodium was a deadly poison, when trituated with the sugar of milk to the 30th dilution, the patient might then continue to live on it without any injury.

Nelly Bly's visits to a number of Allopathic doctors in New York City is well known to all the readers of the "*New York World*." She stated to each of them that she was suffering from headache; each doctor diagnosed the case differently, each gave her different treatment, and each ordered a different system of diet. One put her on a starvation diet, and another told her to eat hearty and of strong food five meals a day, and there is no doubt had she followed their prescriptions, if she was not sick to begin with, she soon would have been.

"Nellie Bly's ten days in a Mad House" is certainly very interesting reading, at least, I think it will be to any person who has relations or friends in Mad Houses, or expect to become inhabitants there themselves. No wonder they make so few cures on Blackwell's Island, or in any other insane asylum if what she says is true, both in regard to her own treatment and that of others with whom she became acquainted while in the Mad House. Yet, strange to say a lady from Philadelphia a short time ago published an article in a monthly periodical, giving an account of her confinement in an insane asylum for over twenty eight years, and yet she had never been insane at any time; but her father had her put in the asylum to save him from pay-

Willow tree bark). Take ten grains before meals.

Dr. Isaac N. Love, St. Louis, Mo.

No answer.

Dr. W. R. Cluness, Sacramento, Cal.

(1) Sulphate quinine, one dram.

Extract of Aloes, two grains.

" " Hyoscyamus, quantity sufficient. Mix and divide into thirty pills.

Take four every night at bedtime.

(2) Lactopeptine, four drams.

Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, one dram.

Bitter Orange Syrup, one ounce.

Cinnamon Water, add four ounces

Shake and take a teaspoonful before meals in water.

Dr. F. W. McNutt, San Francisco, Cal.

Sulphate strychnia, one grain.

Sulphate quinine, one dram.

Compound Rhubarb pill mass, fifteen grains.

Podophyllin, one grain.

Mix, divide into thirty pills. One after each meal.

Dr. S. O. L. Potter, San Francisco, Cal.

(1) Powdered Citrate of Potash, two ounces. A teaspoonful in a large glass of water before meals for a week.

(2) Powdered Phosphate of Soda, two ounces.

A teaspoonful in a large glass of water before meals for a week.

Dr. J. T. Whitaker, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, one ounce.

Ten drops in water before meals.

The above jumble of perscriptions from the leading allopathic physicians of the United States, are all intended for one special disease, which disease was well defined. It brings to mind the old saying of "man pouring poisonous drugs of which he knows little, into a body of which he knows less." Compared with the one remedy, that is—lycopodium—that all Homœopathic physicians prescribed for the above symptoms, which remedy is perfectly harmless; reminds us of the confusion of tongues in the building of the tower of Babel.

And yet those Allopathic doctors are determined that there shall be no other system of treating diseases except their poisonous and destructive system, which is anything but scientific. In short we may call it **EMPIRICISM OR QUACKERY OF THE DEEPEST DYE.**

ing debts that she had contracted. And it appears that none of the doctors or attendants ever discovered that she was not insane. There ought to be some law holding some one responsible for keeping sane people in insane asylums, and if the doctors and attendants cannot discover whether a person is insane or not inside of twenty-eight years, they ought either to be removed or confined in an asylum themselves as regular lunatics.

All practicing physicians, especially the allopaths, ought to bear in mind, that there are certain conditions of the human system in which drugs have a much more marked, or injurious effect than at other times. The same may be said of all alcoholic beverages.

Some years ago, being in a police court on account of a case of poisoning, and having to wait until all the "drunks" were disposed of, I was astonished to notice one uniform remark that all the drunkards had, as an excuse for being intoxicated and being locked up in the station, and which was "that being tired and hungry they had taken a glass of beer, or whiskey and going home at night they became unconscious or did not know what they were doing, and in that condition the police had taken them to the station house. There was an account in the papers a short time ago of a lady from the country, calling on a lady in New York, and she being faint, tired and hungry, the New York lady presented her with a glass of brandy, and on going home she became intoxicated, and was locked up. But the police noticing her dress and general appearance thought she was not a common "drunk," and instead of taking her to the Tombs he took her to the police headquarters in Mulberry Street until she became herself again. I always advise my patients not to take beer or any liquor or stimulants on an empty stomach, on account of their injurious effects upon a person while the stomach is in that condition.

I might give hundreds of examples of drugs prescribed by doctors affecting people similarly, and destroying life under certain weakened or diseased conditions of the human system. But I will only give one case.

Some years ago the late Dr. Chas. Winterburn was called to a patient suffering from a rupture of a blood vessel in the bronchial tubes. The patient was getting along splendidly and the hemorrhage had stopped under his homeopathic treatment, but the family believing that the man was in great danger, telegraphed for his brother, who arrived late at night. The patient informing his brother how he had been affected, exerted himself so much that it caused the hemorrhage to return. The brother becoming alarmed sent for his own family physician (an allopath), and on his arrival he must have consultation with some other doctors (all allopaths) on the case. In their consultation they all agreed that calomel was the remedy in his condition, and perscribed it, but the patient's mother being present, informed the doctors that calomel had never agreed with her son; they had another consultation and agreed that sulphate quinine was the remedy and it was perscribed. But the patient being in a weak condition from the loss of blood, the quinine soon went to his head and made him delirious.

The physicians were called together again for consultation, and came to the conclusion that the patient was suffering from delirium tremens, although he had not been taking any liquor neither was he a drunkard. But they insisted upon prescribing Tr. Hyoscymus, and managed to kill the patient inside of about two days.

The doctors wanted to give a death certificate that he had died of delirium tremens, but the relations were not satisfied and insisted upon a "post mortem."

The doctors found all the organs perfectly healthy, even including the brain, and all they could find was a slight rupture of a small blood vessel in one of the bronchial tubes. There is no doubt whatever that in that case, if

it had not been for the allopathic doctors perscribing those drugs in his weakened condition, that the man would have lived thirty or forty years longer.

What a slaughter of innocents must have occurred fifty or sixty years ago when they were bleeding the patients for every complaint in the nosology of diseases, and prescribing their depleting remedies. Even in my own time and what I have observed of the allopathic practice of medicine, in the words of Hamlets father's ghost "I could a tale unfold whose lightest word would harrow up thy soul and freeze thy young blood."

Sickness and Death, and the Allopathic Treatment of Gen. George Washington.

On page 15 of this pamphlet I stated that most of the prominent men of this country have been helped out of this world by the doctors. I referred to the death of General Washington, Vice President Hendricks, Brigham Young, Roscoe Conkling, and General Grant; and I might mention hundreds of other names. "I could a tale unfold," in the treatment of the last sickness of any of these men; but I will only touch upon the doctor's treatment of the first named of these gentlemen. I choose this one on account of his name being more generally known in the United States than any of the others; and for the reason that there cannot be a question raised in regard to the last treatment of Gen. Washington by the allopathic doctors, as we have the account of it signed by his attending physicians. Also I believe it is not generally known by the people of the United States that Geo. Washington did not die a natural death, but was murdered by his doctors. And bear in mind, in publishing these statements, that I do not refer to the lower class or the most ignorant of the allopathic doctors, but on the contrary to those who are the leaders in this particular practice, and which doctors are determined to have no other system of medicine.

Gen. Washington appeared to have had a charmed life until he met with those allopathic doctors. I believe in all the battles in which he was engaged, that he never received a wound, and was but seldom sick. During the retreat of General Braddock, there was an Indian who afterwards stated, that he (the Indian) took deliberate aim, and shot at Col. Washington, some six or eight different times, and yet he missed him every time, although the Indian was counted "a good shot." Therefore he came to the conclusion that Washington was protected by the *Great Spirit*. But after the allopathic doctors began doctoring him, his charmed life soon vanished from the world. I copied the last treatment of Gen. Washington from the "*Botanic Medical Reformer and Home Physician*," published by Dr. Henry Hollembaek, in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19th, 1840, Vol. 1, No. 7. Dr. Henry Hollembaek was professor of Materia Medica and therapeutics in the medical college from which I graduated. A copy of his sworn affidavit in regard to my diploma will be found on page 39 of this pamphlet.

I have seen the same report of Gen. Washington's last sickness printed in an English allopathic medical work, and it was there published as a *specimen of the American heroic practice of medicine*. And no doubt the reader will come to the conclusion that it was even more heroic than the treatment of Mr. Maybrick, in Liverpool, England; as Mr. Maybrick was under the doctor's treatment for near three weeks before they succeeded in killing him, whereas, Gen. Washington was only under his doctor's treatment for a little over twelve hours. Yet during that short period he was bled copiously at three different times, and once the night before. And they gave him 20 or 30 grains of CALOMEL, 5 or 6

grains of EMETIC TARTAR, besides the blisters and other treatment, enough to kill any man.

The Physician's Report of Gen. Washington's Last Sickness, is as follows :

"Some time in the night of Friday, the 13th of December, 1799, having been exposed to rain on the preceding day, General Washington was attacked with an inflammatory affection of the upper part of the wind-pipe, called in technical language *cynanche trachealis*. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied by some pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, a sense of stricture in the same part, a cough and a difficult rather than a painful deglutition, which were soon succeeded by a fever and a quick and laborious respiration. The necessity of blood letting suggested itself to the General, he procured A BLEEDER in the neighborhood, who took from his arm in the night, TWELVE or FOURTEEN OUNCES OF BLOOD; he would not by any means be prevailed upon by the family to send for the attending physician till the following morning, who arrived at Mount Vernon at about eleven o'clock on Saturday, December 14th. Discovering the case to be highly alarming, and foreseeing the fatal tendency of the disease, two consulting physicians were immediately sent for, who arrived, one at half past three, the other at four o'clock in the afternoon. In the interim were employed TWO COPIOUS BLEEDINGS, a blister was applied to the part affected, two moderate doses of CALOMEL were given, and an injection administered, which operated on the lower intestines—but without any perceptible advantage, the respiration becoming still more difficult and distressing.

Upon the arrival of the first of the consulting physicians it was agreed, as there was yet no signs of accumulation in the bronchial vessels of the lungs, to try the result of ANOTHER BLEEDING, when about THIRTY TWO OUNCES OF BLOOD were drawn without the smallest apparent alleviation of the disease. Vapors of vinegar and water were frequently inhaled, TEN GRAINS OF CALOMEL were given and succeeded by REPEATED DOSES OF EMETIC TARTAR, amounting in all to five or six grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels. The powers of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasm of bran and vinegar to the throat. Speaking, which was painful from the beginning now became almost impracticable; respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect, till after eleven o'clock on Saturday night, retaining the full possession of his intellect, when he—*expired, without a struggle!*

JAMES CRAIK, Att. Physician,
ELISHA C. DICK, Con. Physician."

Any one who can read the above article of General Washington's death "*without a struggle*" I give them credit for having stronger nerves than I possess. Yet, when those doctors tried themselves, and were their own judge and jury and convicted themselves, it is reasonable to suppose that they did not make their case any blacker than they could help. On the contrary there is no doubt that "not one half has been told." I have read in several lives of General Washington that "he begged and prayed for the doctors to let him alone, and let him die quietly," and there is no doubt but what they tortured him to death by their bleeding, blistering and poisonous medicines.

Dr. Craik and Dr. Dick published the above report as the regular treatment for Croup, and the abstracting of over a half gallon of blood in twenty-four hours, and the number of blisters and the quantity of poisonous medicines administered in that short time, as in no way extraordinary in treating cases of Croup; yet I cannot but believe that if any doctor were to treat a similar disease in that manner at the present day, it would cause a sensation if it was published and the man died.

Dr. Hollembaek in his comments on the sickness and treatment of General Washington says, "Had the physicians in attendance administered a syrup the basis of which should have been *Lobelia Inflata* with a little milder treatment on the *botanic* plan, they would not have deprived that great and good man the pleasure of beholding a little longer the freedom and prosperity of that country for which he had so assiduously labored to achieve. The destruction of such a man as Washington by the means mentioned above should be indeed a warning never to be forgotten, and we sincerely hope that our friends and the public will profit by it. We hope this case will prove a warning not only to physicians of the allopathic school, but to individuals who may need medical aid. Let them shun this deadly instrument, the *lancet*, also *calomel* and all similar poisons as they would shun the fatal sting of that reptile which has been chosen as the emblem of the allopathic school of medicine. The wily and deadly serpent."

Dr. Sherwood of Cincinnati in his "*American Eclectic Practice of Medicine*" gives a remarkable instance of the fatal effects of the Old System of the treatment of croup. He states that while on his visits he called at the house of one of his old patients, to try and drum up practice, and in asking the lady of the house if there was any sickness there, she answered no, but then just bethought her that the boy that was sitting on the pavement eating a crust of bread was not feeling well, and just at that time the boy gave that peculiar cough called the croupy cough. As soon as the doctor heard it, he shook his head and told the mother that nothing could be done for the boy, and the child was *dead the next day*. But afterwards when Dr. Sherwood commenced treating diseases on the *botanic system* and using *Lobelia*, *Blood Root* and *Mandrake* in such cases, he then began to regard croup as a very slight ailment, and had no difficulty in making cures in such cases.

In my own practice I have never had any serious difficulty in treating cases of croup, and I have always used *Lobelia*, *Blood Root* and such botanic remedies, and sometimes homœopathic medicines in such cases, and I never resorted to blood letting in any case, and I only remember ever losing but one case of that kind. I do not understand why such men as Dr. Sherwood, myself and others should be persecuted for curing cases of sickness in which allopathic doctors always fail in curing, and regard them as fatal cases; and yet, these allopathic doctors are determined to crush out of existence all other systems of medicine except their own destructive and poisonous system.

Having observed the evil effects of all poisonous drugs or remedies on the human system for over forty years, and also knowing the experience of my father and grandfather connected with such matters, I can say as the man said, "I go against all manner of poisons," when he fell through the drug store window.

The Persecution of the New Jersey Medical College by the Hudson County Board of Health and the Allopathic Doctors of New Jersey.

The trustees of the college have done everything possible to conciliate the Hudson County Board of Health, to get them to recognize the gradu-

ates of the college, consistent with honor, whereas they have done everything that lay in their power to crush us out of existence.

When I found that they were opposed to my being president of the board of trustees, on account of advertising as a specialist, I resigned, and my son, who is a dentist, but does not advertise, was elected to the chair; but even that was not enough. About the 1st of October, 1889, Dr. Hoyt and several other allopathic physicians went over to Jersey City to see Dr. Gordon, and find out if some arrangement could not be made by which the college could continue, and the graduates be recognized. When they returned, a trustee meeting was called, and his answer laid before them. I copy the minutes of that trustee meeting :

“ Regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey, held at college rooms, 47 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., on October 7, 1889, at 5 P. M., the president. M. A. Broughton, M. D., in the chair. Those present were : M. A. Broughton, M. D., L. D. Broughton, M. D., A. K. Hadley, H. V. Cole, R. B. Seymour ; W. E. Hilton, and Jas. Guthrie by proxy.

“ The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

“ The president stated that the meeting was called for the consideration of a proposition emanating from Dr. Gordon, president of the Board of Health of Hudson county, N. J. Dr. Wm. G. Hoyt, Dwight L. Hubbard and his brother, Dr. Hubbard, and Dr. Talley, all of New York, had been to see Dr. Gordon, and he had stated to them that if we would have all the professors of the college with only allopathic diplomas, he would then turn round and work just as hard for the college as he had worked against it.

“ A majority of the board of trustees, namely, L. D. Broughton, M. A. Broughton, A. K. Hadley and H. V. Cole signed a contract agreeing that so long as those allopathic physicians, if appointed to fill the different chairs, were not less in number than eight, and that said physicians delivered not less than four lectures a day, then the board of trustees would not appoint any eclectic, homœopathic or hydropathic physicians to the chairs in said faculty, as long as those allopathic professors lived up to their contract.

“ L. D. Broughton and M. A. Broughton were appointed to call upon the old-school doctors and to report to them the action of the meeting.

“ There being no further business before the meeting, it adjourned.

L. D. BROUGHTON, Cor. Secretary.”

Ex Judge Seymour refused to sign the contract, he giving as a reason by saying : “ I have known Dr. Gordon since he was a boy ; we were school-mates. *You will have to beat him ; if you do not beat him now, you will have to beat him afterwards.*”

At the meeting of Trustees held March 17, 1890, Dr. L. D. Broughton, chairman of the committee appointed to call on Dr. Hoyt and the other “ allopathic doctors ” who had been in consultation with Dr. Gordon, made the following report, which is copied from the minutes of the meeting :

“ L. D. Broughton then reported that he and M. A. Broughton called on the old school doctors who had consulted with Dr. Gordon, President of the Hudson County Board of Health, on the evening of Oct. 7th, 1889, at the residence of Dr. Hoyt, 354 W. 30th St., N. Y., and we learned that

all those old school doctors—namely, Dr. Hoyt, Dr. Dwight Hubbard and his brother, Dr. Hubbard, and Dr. Talley—had all declined to become professors of this college. They gave as the main reason that so long as there were any eclectics on the Board of Trustees they would not have anything to do with the college. They also told us that if they had become professors of the college, that all those diplomas that had been granted to the students at the close of the session 1889, would have to be given up or returned, and destroyed, as they could not be recognized by them, or, in other words, those diplomas granted 28th of June, 1889, would have to be entirely ignored. Not only that, but the one or two sessions that the students attended, which was held at the college in the winter of 1888-9 and the spring of 1889, was also to be entirely ignored, and could not be credited to the students graduated or who might come up at a future time to be graduated in this college. Or, in other words, the lectures and all that the trustees and professors had done was to be entirely ignored, because they were eclectics. A student who had attended our college, and also had attended any other chartered medical college, one or more sessions, the attendance in the other medical college was to be put to their credit, if they attended our college in the future and came up for graduation.

They also stated that if the trustees did not do just as those Old School doctors wanted them to do, they would all leave the college in a body, and the students without a faculty to instruct them.

In that case the trustees might easily have become involved in a lawsuit with the students whose money they had accepted for instruction. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

I need not tell the reader that our sole and only object in permitting allopathic doctors to fill the professors' chairs and lecture in the college, was that the diplomas, that we had already granted to the graduates were to be recognized at once, by the Hudson County Board of Health, and it was so understood by those allopathic doctors, if they were appointed by the trustees. Indeed, Dr. Hoyt told me that Dr. Gordon had offered to sign a written contract, that both himself and the Hudson County Board of Health, would at once recognize both the college and the professors if we would appoint those allopathic physicians to the different chairs.

I fought hard for three chairs on *Materia Medica* in the college—that is, allopath, homœopath and eclectic—but the trustees abandoned the two extra chairs in order to make peace if possible.

I ought to state that those doctors whom Dr. Gordon insisted on the trustees appointing, were men altogether unfit to fill professors' chairs, and had we appointed them, and we had had students similar to those twelve we graduated, they would have been a constant gey to the students.

On the 28th of June, 1889, we thought we had turned out as intelligent a class of graduates as any medical college in the United States, and they were nearly all persons of family, who were dependent on their professions for a living.

After what I have said about the allopathic doctors, the reader may blame the trustees for offering to permit physicians of this particular practice of medicine, to become professors in the college; but when he knows all the facts, possibly he will not censure us.

Two graduates of the college went to see Dr. Gordon, and he did not know that they were graduates of the New Jersey college. The Doctor told them that he had corresponded with all the deans of the medical col-

leges in New York and Brooklyn, also with the county medical societies, and had told them *that they must not endorse the diplomas of the New Jersey Medical College until he had recognized them himself*. I could give a number of other facts, but you will see that *we had our heads in the lion's mouth*.

However, there will come a day of reckoning. The trustees of the college got the charter in 1870. The Hudson County Board of Health got their charter some four or five years later. There is nothing in their charter from the New Jersey Legislature which says that they can interfere with a medical college, or any other corporation in the State.

The Board of Health charter simply permits them to keep a registry book of births and deaths. That part of their charter which permits them to inspect Medical Diplomas was granted them (if I understand correctly) by the Common Council of Jersey City, or Hudson County, and not by the Legislature, and the question will have to be decided whether a Common Council ordinance can interfere with a chartered corporation from the State and Governor, and also if they cannot be held liable for all damages which the students and the college have suffered on their account.

When the Hudson County Board of Health refused the registration to our graduates, they gave as one of their reasons that if the Legislature of the State had granted the college a *loose charter*, they had no business to recognize it.

No doubt the Hudson County Board of Health will find out some day that if they wanted an amendment to their charter, to permit them to inspect medical diplomas contrary to the law of the State, it would have been better for them to have applied to the Legislature at Trenton, and not to the Common Council of Jersey City, for that amendment. In short, in doing what they have done, they may have really forfeited the charter they had from the State Government.

Mandamus Proceedings against the Hudson Co., N. J., Board of Health.

As the Hudson County Board of Health refused to let the students of the College sign their names on their Book of Registry, Emil Kirchgessner applied to the Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J., to compel them, and Dr. Kirchgessner's affidavit is as follows:

NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

THE STATE,
ex. rel.

EMIL KIRCHGESSNER

vs.

The Board of Health and Vital Statistics
of Hudson County, and Leonard J.
Gordon, Pres., &c.

On mandamus.

On rule to show cause, &c.

Examination of witnesses, etc., in the above entitled cause on part of the relator, taken before me, Isaac Romaine, a Supreme Court Commissioner, at my office, No. 76 Montgomery street, Jersey City, on Thursday, December 5th, 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in presence of R. B. Seymour, counsel for the relator, and Harry W. Winfield, counsel for defendants.

Emil Kirchgessner, the relator above named, being produced and duly sworn, on his oath says:

I am a citizen of the United States. I am thirty-two years of age.

I attended lectures in the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey. I commenced the first week in October, 1888, and continued until the last week in June, 1889. I attended two full courses.

That College or lecture rooms is located at No. 47 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

At the conclusion of my course of lectures I passed an examination. I was examined by the Faculty of the College. I passed the examination successfully.

I was graduated and received a diploma.

Witness being shown a diploma dated June 28, 1889, says this is the diploma I received.

The names signed to this diploma are the names of the members of the Faculty of the College.

It is also signed by the President and Secretary.

After I was graduated by the College, I was presented with this diploma.

All the Professors whose names are signed to this diploma lectured at the College during the time I attended.

The diploma is offered in evidence on part of relator, and is marked Exhibit R, 1.

I have established an office in Jersey City, for practicing my profession as a physician.

I filed a copy of my diploma with the County Clerk on September 18, 1889. On the same day I applied to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson County, to register in the book of Registry, provided by said Board for the purpose of the registration of persons who pursue the calling or practice of physicians in the county of Hudson. I was refused permission to register.

I had my diploma with me at the time for the inspection of the Board.

I left the copy of my diploma there with the clerk of the Board, and the following day I called on the clerk and he informed me that the Board refused to allow me to register.

Last part of the answer objected to by counsel for defendants.

I obtained my diploma from the clerk and have had it since.

And being cross examined, says:

I have been in this country since 1874. My native country is Germany.

I have another diploma than this one produced. I have one from the Vermont Medical College.

I entered the Jersey City College the first part of October, 1888. I had studied with a preceptor three years before that; his name was George Dutton. He was not connected with this college; his office is in Boston, Massachusetts.

I had a reason for selecting the Jersey City College.

I have been in practice for some years before entering this College, and I was enabled to attend lectures in the afternoon and attend to my practice in the morning.

I had consulted Luke Broughton, Jr., before entering this college; I consulted him about the middle of September, 1888.

I received a notification of the course of lectures in that college before I consulted Dr. Luke Broughton, Jr.

I was not the first student who entered that College. I cannot tell if

I was the first student graduated. I received the first diploma from that College; this is evidently the first diploma, because it has 1 on.

In the first course, we attended lectures two days in the week, from ten o'clock until five o'clock, and three days more in the week the lectures commenced at one o'clock and continued until seven o'clock; the course was twenty-one weeks for each course; during this time I practiced every morning in New York, except Saturday.

After the first of January, 1889, there were no morning lectures. My course there consisted of ten consecutive months.

The names of the persons lecturing and their subjects are:

Dr. George Day, Theory and Practice of Medicine, four hours a week.

Dr. Robert Gunn, Surgery, three hours a week.

Dr. A. B. Whitney, Obstetrics and Gynecology, four hours a week.

Dr. George Potter, Materia Medica, two hours a week.

Dr. James Davis, Anatomy and Physiology; anatomy four hours a week, physiology two hours a week.

Dr. Holbrook, Hygiene, one hour a week.

Dr. Mark Broughton, Dental Surgery, one hour a week.

John Herring Davis, Phar. D. Chemistry, two hours a week.

Dr. Thwing, Nervous Diseases, one hour a week.

Henry Cole, LL. D., Medical Jurisprudence; he gave several lectures.

Mr. Seymour did not give any lectures on medical jurisprudence.

His name appeared on the programme.

The college had four rooms during the time I attended it.

I think I can be sure in saying there were twenty matriculates during the first session.

The tuition was one hundred dollars for the two courses, and matriculation and graduation fees beside; and also dissection. There was some dissection in those rooms. We dissected animals, but not human beings. We had no human bodies or parts of human bodies to dissect at any time.

We held clinics there.

The patients to be treated were patients of the Professors who brought them there to be treated. We had a clinic about once a week.

Q. Did strangers to the students and faculty come there to be treated while you were there?

Question objected to.

I don't think they did; still I don't say as a fact that they did not.

I am practicing my profession now at 1166 Broadway.

I have opened an office in this city, corner Grove and York streets. I am not practicing there. I have an office for the purpose of practicing as soon as I am permitted to register.

And being again examined in chief, says:

I have no personal knowledge of the system of the trustees in marking diplomas.

There were eleven students beside myself graduated in my class. They were all graduated at the same time and were all awarded their diplomas at the same time.

The only reason for my not practicing in Jersey City is because of the refusal of the Board of Health to permit me to register.

Counsel for the defendant objects to the evidence on the ground that the witness does not know the reasons of the refusal or the law on which such refusal is based.

It is my intention to practice in Jersey City as soon as I am permitted to register.

I am deterred from practicing here by reason of the refusal of the Board of Health to register me.

The Faculty held clinics for the benefit of the students outside of Jersey City; I attended several of them.

And being again cross-examined, says:

Q. When the diploma of the Jersey City College was presented and refused by the Board of Health, why did you not present the diploma from the Vermont Medical College?

Question objected to.

I didn't want to. I wanted to be registered under an Allopathic diploma and not under the Vermont diploma, which was eclectic.

Q. What objection is there to Eclectic Colleges in the medical profession?

Question objected to as irrelevant and because there is no evidence that there is any objection to Eclectic Colleges in the medical profession, and because it calls for expert evidence, and is immaterial.

They are not popular, and I want to be a member of the Allopathic school in the best standing.

EMIL KIRCHGESSNER.

Taken, sworn to and subscribed this 5th day of December, A. D. 1889, at Jersey City, before me.

ISAAC ROMAINE, Supreme Ct. Com's'r.

A number of other doctors and professors gave their affidavits in favor of the standing of the College and its Professors, but we do not publish them in this pamphlet, as they are almost a repetition of the one above.

The respondent, or Hudson County Board of Health, have several other witnesses besides Dr. Gordon, and Mr. Ziemann, whose testimony was not published in the *New York Herald*, nor in the *Jersey City Evening Journal*, such as a private detective, the colored janitor, the agent from whom we rent the college rooms, and a clerk in the building. But as they all acknowledged that they did not know anything about the college or its workings, their testimony is altogether unimportant and not worth reprinting.

In regard to Dr. Gordon's testimony, I will say that he knows we did everything that we possibly could to get material for dissection in the college. We went to "Snake Hill," and to Dr. Converse, the county physician, but were told that if we brought material into Jersey City for dissection we should all be arrested. The other objection, that we did not have hospital or dispensary facilities, I will say the trustees and the professors were unanimous at the opening of the college, and they said that if we could get any professors from Jersey City who could be of any assistance in gaining admittance for the students to the dispensaries and hospitals in Jersey City, that the New Jersey professors should have their choice of any chair in the college faculty. But it was impossible for us to get any, although nearly every doctor in Jersey City was asked, but refused. Dr. Watson, Dr. Phillips and Dr. Converse, the county physician, I understood from some of the professors of the college, all agreed to come into the college as professors, but they afterwards declined doing so, and without giving any reason.

In regard to the few students which Dr. Gordon wants to make out we had, I might say in that respect that we were not much worse off than a great many other medical colleges in the United States, at their opening,

and that now stand very high in the community. I understand that the University Medical College of New York had only two students the first year, and no graduates. The second year they had three students and one graduate, whereas we had nine students and no graduates the first session; twenty-two students the second session, and twelve graduates; and nearly all those who graduated had attended other medical colleges, and some of them were graduates of other medical colleges. In short, there are very few medical colleges that started under more favorable auspices, either in the United States or in Europe, than the New Jersey Medical College.

The other objection, in regard to only having four rooms for the use of the New Jersey College, which Dr. Gordon seriously objects to, I would like to ask him the question whether if a young couple had to get married, and commence housekeeping, in four rooms in Jersey City, if the Hudson County Board of Health would declare all their children illegitimate, because they did not commence housekeeping in a "Vanderbilt" or a "Jay Gould" mansion? and whether it would not be a dangerous "precedent," as they say in the British House of Commons, for the New Jersey Legislature to attempt to repeal or annul their marriage contract, for no other reason? The excuse that housekeeping in four rooms had a tendency to degrade married life, would not hold good in law. And it is hardly likely that when the University of New York first opened its medical department, and had only two students, that they would want to use the whole of the university building on Washington Square, New York, for those two students. If they did, I think they would be very unprofitable students.

In regard to Mr. Ziemann, I will say that he reminds me of a colored servant we once employed, who left an old trunk in our house to be sent for afterwards. One day my wife met her in the street, and asked her to come and get her trunk, as we intended moving. She had forgotten all about it. However, she came, and as she had lost the key, she asked for a hatchet and broke it open. There was not two cents worth of rags in it, and she told my son that he could chop it up for firewood.

Some months afterwards she sued me for four hundred dollars damages, in the Jefferson Market Civil Court, for having broken her trunk open and taking out a number of silk and satin dresses, and other things too numerous to mention.

While she was giving her evidence on the witness stand, the clerk of the court came from his desk and sat beside my wife, and whispering to her said: "The Judge knows that she is lying."

In regard to the editors of the Jersey City *Evening Journal*, I will say that so long as they were likely to get the College printing they inserted several articles rather favorable to the college in their paper, for which we were thankful; but when they found that the college was "defunct" as they say, and they were not likely to get any of its printing, then they turn around and begin stamping on us.

The *Evening Journal* editors must belong to the same religious denomination as the man who said "That as all the afflictions came from the Lord, when we see a man going down hill in the world, in order to help the Lord, it is our duty to push the man down further, and then begin jumping on him." Now I can stand all the afflictions that a kind Providence may inflict on me, for my own good, and can stand being pushed down further by my fellow man, but when he begins jumping on me, then I commence to squirm and kick. But I would advise all those who do the jumping to look out for squalls, or a cyclone.

AGAINST THE COLLEGE.

THE NEW JERSEY MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCHOOL HAS NOW LITTLE CHANCE.

Hudson County Enemies Re-Enforced by the State Board of Health—The Latter's Opposition Assumes a Very Active Form.

The war on the moribund "Medical and Surgical College of New Jersey," of this city, is about to be reopened with renewed vigor. Counselor Harry Winfield, who is vigorously fighting the college in the courts, is now being reinforced by the State medical board and the district medical society for the county of Hudson. The medical board has given notice that it will ask the coming Legislature to repeal the charter of the college. The local medical society has adopted these resolutions:

Whereas, A certain medical institute, called the "Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey," chartered by special act of this State, approved March 17, 1870, was organized during the year 1888, and opened in three small rooms on the top floor of the general office building, No 47 Montgomery street, Jersey City; and

Whereas, Said alleged college has graduated several students whose diplomas have been presented to the Hudson County Board of Health, and who have been refused registration; and

Whereas, It has appeared to this society, by good and sufficient evidence, that several members of the faculty, nearly all of whom are non-residents of this State, are either incompetent to deliver lectures on the topics assigned them, or are graduates of disreputable or fraudulent medical colleges; that the facilities for instruction in said alleged college are totally inadequate, and that no clinics, dissections or hospital practice have been or can be given; that the provisions of the charter of said college have not been observed by the authorities thereof; that the requirements of said charter, even if the same were strictly followed, are far below the standard of minimum requirements of medical colleges adopted and demanded by all medical authorities at the present time, and that, therefore, the possession of a diploma from said alleged college is no proof whatever that the holder thereof has received a good and sufficient medical education; and

Whereas, The State Board of Medical Examiners of this State will introduce a bill at the next meeting of the Legislature for the purpose of repealing said charter; be it

Resolved, That the District Medical Society for the county of Hudson does hereby earnestly protest against the existence of said alleged college as an unnecessary, inadequate and disreputable institution, tending to degrade and lower the standard of the medical profession; that the influence of this society and of the individual members thereof be given to the support and passage of the bill to repeal said charter, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the several medical societies of this State, with requests for their support and influence for the passage of said bill.

The reader will readily see that the New Jersey Medical College has a hard fight for its existence, but possibly the Legislature will not be so pliant to the Hudson County Board of Health, the Hudson County Medical Society, and the State Board of Examiners, as they are calculating on, especially when the Legislature knows all the facts in the case. Besides, the New Jersey Legislature might learn a lesson from the Pennsylvania Legislature, when they repealed the charter of the Eclectic Medical Col-

lege of the State of Pennsylvania. The Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania afterwards decided that the Legislature *could not repeal a charter of a medical college, or bank, etc.* The courts of the State could hold the trustees of a college, or the directors of a bank responsible for any misdeeds or illegal acts, but the Legislature could not *repeal their charters.*

When Ex-Judge A. K. Hadley, (who has been connected with the New Jersey Medical College ever since its inception, either as a professor or trustee), was speaker of the Assembly at Albany, New York, an application was made to the Legislature to repeal a bank charter. He, and a number of members of the Legislature, investigated the matter and I believe that Ex Judge Hadley wrote to Daniel Webster on the subject, asking for his opinion. However, the members of the Legislature gave an *unanimous vote that they had no right or power to repeal a charter when once granted,* and that a charter is perpetual when once it is granted.

In speaking to Mr. Hadley one day on the subject, he told me that it would be a very mean legislature that would even attempt to *repeal the charter of a medical college, bank, or a railroad,* as there are so many different ways of reaching the trustees or directors by the courts, if they do anything wrong or illegal, without repealing their charters.

In the above instances, when the Legislature of New York decided by an unanimous vote that they could not repeal a charter; and that of Pennsylvania, where the Supreme Court decided that a charter could not be repealed, the Legislatures had witnesses to prove that the charters had been violated; but in the case of the New Jersey Medical College I defy any person to prove that we have violated the charter in any way.

In regard to Mr. Ziemann's charge that the young ladies were present when the professors lectured before the male students on the sexual organs, it will be for the Legislature to decide whether they will believe a man like Mr. Ziemann, or the professors who have lectured in the College, and also all the other students, including the young ladies themselves.

In regard to the "Whereas," of the Hudson County Medical Society "That no clinics, dissections or hospital practice have been, or can be given." I shall not dwell on the injustice of the students of a college, with a special charter from the Legislature, being compelled to go into another State to have their clinics and dissections, and in regard to "hospital practice," that never "can be given," is a matter which will have to be decided in the future. When the College has its own dispensary and hospital buildings they will have dissections and clinics, even in the county in which the college is located, without having to go into another State for them. Besides, the Legislature of New Jersey may enact a law compelling all dispensaries and hospitals who receive aid from the State or city, to admit for instruction the students of all medical colleges in the State, and that will mean the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey, as they cannot have another medical college until they amend the Constitution.

In answer to the charge that the New Jersey Medical College is "*tending to degrade and lower the standard of the medical profession,*" there may possibly be a difference of opinion among the people of New Jersey in that matter, and when they come to a vote, the majority may not agree with the allopathic doctors of the Hudson County Medical Society, that their particular system of medicine is the only system of medicine which has a tendency to elevate "*The standard of the medical profession*" after they have read this pamphlet.

Besides, the common people may attribute the opposition of the allopathic doctors, and the Hudson County Board of Health, to profes-

sional jealousy, and say that it only proves the old saying true, that "two of a trade can never agree."

I think it ought to be left to the people whether the practitioners of that particular *system of medicine* which has gone on slaughtering hundreds of thousands of people, and sending them to early graves, for the past four hundred years, or those doctors whose *systems of medicine* which, if they do not cure their patients, at least they do not kill them, to decide which they will have, and not for the Hudson County Medical Society to decide; and as Abe Lincoln once said, "that the people will generally decide right," except possibly on those exceptional cases where men or women are married unhappily, and who may want to get a cheap divorce without any sensation or exposure, and one that no earthly courts can annul or repeal, and where their former partners in life cannot "turn up again like brother Tom's first wife."

I think it is time the people themselves began to find out which *system of medicine is tending to degrade and lower the standard of the medical profession*, and whether a doctor in extensive practice of a system of medicine, who was such a long time (over five years) between writing one death certificate and the second, that the Board of Health had forgotten all about him, or that particular system of medicine the professors of which are almost kept busy writing death certificates; and whether it is not the undertakers how are joining forces with the Hudson County Board of Health, and applying to the Legislature to have the New Jersey Medical College charter repealed, and not the Hudson County Medical Society. And possibly Mr. Ziemann may have been backed up by the New Jersey undertakers, and not by the Jersey City allopathic doctors, to make all the trouble he could for the New Jersey Medical College.

However, I think it would be more in place for the people themselves to call meetings, and pass resolutions as to what kind of doctors they will have and employ, and not leave it to the judgment of the Hudson County Medical Society, as they might possibly have some self-interest in the matter.

I cannot understand the philosophy of the laws in a free government that should permit a man to decide by his vote who shall hold political offices, from an Alderman to the President of the United States, although that voter may be incapable of reading and writing and almost an idiot, and yet the voter may possibly never be associated or come within thousands of miles of the man who has been elected to office. Yet no matter how intelligent a man may be, he might be a Daniel Webster, or a Chauncey Depew, or might have been President of the U. S., like Grover Cleveland or Governor of a State like Leon Abbott, or David Bennett Hill, and yet he is not permitted to choose his own family doctor, although that doctor levies a direct tax in proportion to the number of visits he makes or that the man makes to the Doctor's office, and the man has to receive that doctor as an intimate friend to his house, and I might say almost equal to one of his family, and he has to trust his own life, the lives of his sons and the lives and honor of his wife, his mother and daughters to that doctor, and yet he is not permitted to choose what doctor he shall have, or what particular system of medicine the doctor shall practice, but all those important and vital matters are decided for him, by a medical examining board. If this was not too serious a matter to be laughed at, it would be a capital subject for a comic opera. If a man is intelligent enough, and capable of making a choice and deciding by his vote who shall be President of the United States, surely that man is capable of choosing his own family doctor, especially when he can discharge that doctor and hire

another any time that he chooses. The reader may say that the previous doctor may have done the man serious injury before he was discharged, but does not the same reasoning apply to the President of the United States, and yet the President has never been discharged only at the end of the four years.

This matter would be serious enough if everybody believed in doctoring, but the reader ought to bear in mind that there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions of people in the United States, who do not believe in any kind of medical doctors. I refer to such as Christian Scientists, Faith Curists, and Mind Healers, and yet, if those particular classes of people have any of their relations taken sick and die, and are without medical attendance, or a doctor chosen by the medical examining board, they are arrested and incarcerated in prison for months at a time. The choosing of doctors by medical examining boards for this particular class of people, becomes a doubly serious matter, and one that will have to be examined into within a reasonably short time, or else there may be danger of another rebellion or revolution in the United States.

The reader may say that these Christian Scientists, &c., are all crazy and ought not to be noticed, but it is a craziness that appears to be catching, and it is spreading very rapidly, and I do not see how the different Allopathic Boards of Health are going to stop it. These Christian Scientists are having their yearly National Conventions, and there are some reports in the newspapers that they intend nominating a president and vice president for the United States during the coming presidential election.

For a great many years the abolitionists were all deemed perfectly crazy, but some way or other that craziness spread, and in 1860 and '61 it became epidemic in all the Western, Middle, Northern and Eastern States. When the Abolitionists first nominated their President and Vice-President they were made a common butt by all the newspapers in the United States except the *Liberator* edited by William Lloyd Garrison.

If the Medical Examining Boards would pass professors of all those different systems of treating diseases that are known at the present day, even including the Christian Scientists, faith curists and mind healers (if they were intelligent and honorable people), there might not be any serious objections to medical examining boards, but when it is well known that these medical examining boards are appointed for no other purpose than to tyrannize over and crush out of existence all sect in medicine but the allopathic, it becomes then a very serious matter, and it is time that it was examined into by the United States Government, especially when it is known that those allopathic doctors were doing serious injury to the health of the people all over the civilized world, and when it can be shown and proven, as I have shown in this pamphlet that no two of the allopathic doctors agree in the treatment of diseases, it is time that all medical examining boards were abolished.

The words quack and quackery have been used in late years to stigmatize all systems of medicine not allopathic or orthodox, similar to the words heretic, blasphemous and witch, which were used against all parties who were not orthodox in their religion in former centuries. But is it not strange that we in our day should build monuments to those heretics, blasphemers and witches and not erect monuments to such professors of the orthodox religion. Is it because we have become more wicked, or more intelligent?

Dr. S. E. Chapman, of California, names his pamphlet "*Who Are the Regulars ?*" but I think a more appropriate title would have been "*WHO ARE THE QUACKS ?*" And when the word Quack and Quackery

is put on the right parties, that is, those mineral doctors who use mercury or quick-silver, from the German QUACK SALVER, there would soon be a different feeling spread throughout the community in regard to Quacks and Quackery.

Then if there are medical examining boards the allopathic physicians will be the doctors that cannot pass, or at least if they do, and they use drugs dangerous to life, they will be held responsible for their acts the same as other people.

I see by the Jersey City *Argus* of January 10, 1891, that the allopathic doctors of New Jersey have given notice by an advertisement, that they are going to apply to the Legislature to repeal the charter of the New Jersey Medical College. The reader will see that the allopathic doctors mean business, and no doubt Mr. Ziemann will give equally as ASTOUNDING EVIDENCE before the law committee at Trenton, as he did before Isaac Romaine in Jersey City, and the 57th Street Police Justice in New York City. If the trustees and faculty of the college were all allopathic, this persecution would stop at once. I leave it to the reader to judge for himself as to the standing of the professors who have given their sworn evidence in the mandamus proceedings. This fight is simply a battle of the "pathies," and one (the allopaths), wanting to crush out all the others.

There is just as much need of "Medicine and State," as there is for "Church and State," and there is just as much need for a particular system of medicine established by law, as there is of any particular "religion established by law." If the allopathic practice of medicine was the most perfect system of treating disease, there might be some excuse for wanting to crush out all the other systems, but the reader must by this time agree with me that it has been one of the most destructive systems of medicine to the human family, that has ever come into existence.

The Bill to Repeal the Charter of the New Jersey Medical College.

SENATE No. 25.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

INTRODUCED JANUARY 26, 1891.

By Mr. WERTS.

Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

AN ACT to repeal an act entitled "An act to incorporate the eclectic medical and surgical college of the state of New Jersey," approved March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

WHEREAS, On the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, an act entitled "An act to incorporate the eclectic medical and surgical college of the state of New Jersey" was approved; and *whereas*, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight, a certificate was recorded in the office of the clerk of the county of Hudson, state of New Jersey, by which the name of the eclectic medical and surgical college of the state of New Jersey was changed to the medical and surgical college of the state of New Jersey, and which said certificate was filed in the office of the secretary of state on the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight; and *whereas*, the charter of the said college should, in the judgment of the legislature be repealed; therefore,

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the eclectic medical and surgical college of the state of New Jersey," approved March seven-

teenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

The above bill was introduced in the Senate Chambers at Trenton by Senator George T. Werts, one week before any of the trustees, faculty or friends of the college knew anything about it. I had requested a member of the Assembly at Trenton to let us know if anything came up in regard to the New Jersey Medical College in the Legislature of New Jersey, but the enemies of the college minded to keep it very quiet. As soon as we heard about the bill, I wrote to Senator George T. Werts, chairman of the judiciary committee, the committee the bill was referred to, stating stating the trustees and faculty of the New Jersey Medical College wished to be heard by the judiciary committee on that bill before final action, also stating that I would write him more at length in a day or two. But Senator Werts took no notice of my letter. In a few days afterwards, on February 3, 1891, I sent each of the Senators a copy of this pamphlet, also a copy to each one, of the following letter:

College Rooms, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, New Jersey,
February 3, 1891.

HON. GEORGE T. WERTS, Senator.

DEAR SIR:—I have been informed that there is a bill before your honorable body for repealing the charter of the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey chartered by the Legislature in 1870, and approved by the governor the 17th of March of that year. As it would take too long a letter to fully describe the New Jersey College case, I forward a pamphlet and enclose a circular which partly state the facts.

The Trustees and Faculty wish to be heard by your committee before final action is taken. The Trustees are at a loss to know on what grounds the repeal of the charter may be thought desirable by unprejudiced persons; for they are not aware that they have done anything which may reasonably be called in question before your honorable body. But if any of the affairs of the college merit your investigation, I beg to suggest that the persecutions to which it has been subjected by the Hudson County Board of Health and the various allopathic physicians and allopathic medical societies of New Jersey should not escape attention.

We have had students who previously attended the medical department of Yale College, students from different institutions of New York, like the Homœopathic College, the Women's Homœopathic College, and the University Medical College, and others from Medical Colleges in Philadelphia, and they agreed in the opinion and expressed the belief to the Trustees, that the professors employed and the instruction given in the New Jersey Medical College compared in all respects with those in any of the above mentioned institutions. Among our students, it is true was one person who has spread slanderous statements; but we have reason to believe that this individual was sent to our College by the Hudson County Medical Society (allopathic) for the express purpose of breaking us down.

The only persons who have been graduated from our College are students who were already graduates of some other medical institution, or had previously attended one or more sessions in some other medical college and one or more sessions in the New Jersey Medical College besides; or who (having attended no other college) had been with us for two full sessions. How unjust, therefore, to charge us with issuing "bogus" diplomas.

The only accusation having reasonable foundation is, that while our College has employed professors of all the leading schools—allopathic,

homœopathic, eclectic and hydropathic—the allopaths are determined to destroy the institution, simply because it represents other systems of medicine than their own. This determination is similar to the spirit actuating the persecutors of new religious sects.

I feel assured that, as practical and observant men, before taking final action on the application for repeal, you will take heed of the fact that very many thousands of the most respectable citizens of New Jersey are utterly opposed to legislation discriminating against particular schools of medicine. Of this fact you must be convinced. The desired legislation is advocated only by the allopaths, for their own peculiar advantage. If their arbitrary and tyrannical methods receive your official sanction, I cannot doubt that multitudes of your constituents will feel that they have ground for bitter complaint and adequate reason for resenting the act. There is surely no possibility of questioning this, provided only the facts are brought to public attention; and no pains will be spared to spread these facts thoroughly over every part of New Jersey.

The repeal of a charter, whether a charter of a bank, a railroad, a medical college, or any other institution, is a very serious matter. Such a repeal cannot fail to shock invested capital and impair the interests of citizens. The reasons for and against a proposed repeal should therefore be examined with the most conscientious scrutiny. Every one connected with the New Jersey Medical College invites from you a painstaking investigation of all the facts, confident that your action will then be in accordance with justice rather than persecution.

Respectfully,

L. D. BROUGHTON.

I afterwards wrote again to Senator Werts begging of him to let the Faculty and Trustees of the College be heard before the judiciary committee, and stated that our enemies in wanting the College charter repealed, was nothing more nor less than the persecutions of the allopathic doctors in New Jersey, but more especially the Allopathic Medical Society, and Board of Health, both of Hudson County, N. J., and we were in hopes yet of having this matter brought before the judges of New Jersey, and then we had no doubt but that the courts would give those allopathic doctors a little of the Jersey law, they had been giving the ballot box stuffers of Jersey City.

But the Senate passed the bill repealing the College charter without any of the friends of the College being heard. The bill was then immediately sent to the Assembly and the chairman of the judiciary committee of the Assembly reported the bill at once, and recommended it for immediate passage; and it would have been rushed through the Assembly if it had not been for Assemblyman Van Syckels of Bridgeton, New Jersey. I copy the following from the Bridgeton, N. J., newspaper:

“Mr. Johnson of Monmouth county endeavored to rush through the House, Senate bill No. 25, repealing the act of 1870, incorporating the Eclectic Medical and Surgical College of New Jersey.

“Mr. Van Syckel objected to this manner and said although the State Medical Society was backing this up, yet he knew of many estimable physicians in the State who wanted to be heard upon the bill.”

I sent each of the Assemblymen a copy of “Dr. E. B. Foote’s Health Monthly” for February, 1891, containing an article headed “A Medical College’s Troubles” from the pen of Dr. Foote. I also wrote Assemblyman A. E. Johnson the following letter:

70 So. Washington Sq., New York.
February 15, 1891.

Hon. A. E. JOHNSON, Member of Assembly,

DEAR SIR:—I understand that you are chairman of the judiciary committee, in which committee I am informed there is a bill for the repeal of the charter of the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey. The Trustees and Faculty wish to be heard by your committee on the repeal of said charter before your final action. We were refused a hearing before the Senate committee who had that bill in charge.

I understand that sometimes out West they hang a man first and try him afterwards, but I believe it is not common to go into that kind of business in New Jersey, and especially in the Legislature. Hoping that you will allow time for us to be heard, I am yours respectfully,

L. D. BROUGHTON, M. D.,
President of Trustees.

As Mr. Potts, member of the Assembly from Jersey City told me, that the bill for the repeal of the charter would certainly pass the Assembly on Monday evening 16th inst. On the morning on the 17th I sent the two following letters to Gov. Leon Abbott, also sent him this pamphlet and a circular.

47 Montgomery St., JERSEY CITY, N. J. Feb. 17, 1891.

Hon. Leon Abbott,

Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed I send you a letter in regard to the repeal of the charter of the New Jersey Medical College. You will excuse me if the bill has not reached you, as I was afraid that after it was signed in the Assembly the enemies of the college might rush it to your office before the ink was dry, as they rushed it from the Senate Chamber to the Assembly.

Respectfully yours,

L. D. BROUGHTON, M. D.

47 Montgomery St., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 17, 1891.

Hon. Leon Abbott,

Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Dear Sir:—Over twenty years ago, when my friends and I first conceived the idea of starting a Medical College in Hudson County, N. J., the late Wm. Keeney of Lafayette, Jersey City, wished me to call on you and use his name to get you to read the articles of incorporation before it was sent to the Legislature. But I took it to A. K. Hadley who was then interested with us and has been ever since. Little did I think at that time, that twenty years afterwards I should address a letter to you as Governor of the State making an application to you not to sign the repeal of the charter of the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey.

As the Senate and Assembly have both refused to hear us in their committees, possibly we may get a hearing before you. However, I send you the following letter.

The Trustees, Faculty and friends of the college are at a loss to know on what grounds the repeal of the charter may be thought desirable by unprejudiced persons. As they are not aware that they have done anything which should call the managers of the college in question. It is true that we have been beset by many enemies and by much persecution, especially by the Hudson County Board of Health and the various allopathic doctors, and the allopathic medical societies in New Jersey who have spread slanderous reports about the college and its professors, of which they know themselves that there is not a particle of truth in those reports.

Along with this letter I send you a pamphlet and circular, but as you may not have time to read the pamphlet through, permit me to give you a synopsis :—We have had students who previously attended the medical department of Yale College, the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, the Woman's Homœopathic College of New York, the Eclectic Medical College, and the University Medical College, both of New York, and other students from medical colleges in Philadelphia. And the students agreed and informed the Trustees of the fact, that the New Jersey Medical College had better teachers and professors than almost any of the above named colleges. But there was one exception and we have reason to believe that, that person was sent by the Hudson County Medical Society and with no other object than to break us down. But he did not graduate. No student has graduated from the New Jersey Medical College who had not brought proof that he was either a graduate of some other medical college, or had attended one or more sessions in a medical college, and also attended one or more sessions in the New Jersey Medical College, or else having attended no other medical college, he attended two full sessions in this college.

There was one exception, but he had a certificate from a medical society and was registered as a regular practicing physician, and had been in the reputable practice of medicine for over fifteen years in the city of New York. He attended one session.

The only charge the allopathic doctors can bring against the college is that we have not had all allopathic professors, but have had both allopathic, homœopathic and eclectic professors in the faculty. And the allopathic physicians are determined to crush out of existence all systems of medicine except the allopathic. All new religious sects have endured the same kind of persecution. These persecutions are similar to those endured by people in different parts of Europe, and which caused the early emigrants to flee from their native land and settle in this country.

Before signing the repeal of the charter of the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey, permit me to call your attention to the state of affairs in regard to the slave power down South, which occurred before the year 1860. The Southern people succeeded in repealing the Missouri Compromise, and also succeeded in enacting the fugitive slave law, and the Virginians even hung John Brown, but all these high handed actions did not accomplish the object sought for; on the contrary they brought freedom to over four million negro slaves.

There are more than twice that number of white people in the United States who are very much opposed to the allopathic practice of medicine, indeed as much so, as the abolitionists were opposed to human slavery. Yet in a number of these States, when any of those people die without the attendance of a doctor chosen by a medical examining board, the deceased friends must meet with a double affliction by being arrested and confined in prison for months at a time.

I cannot but think it is a very dangerous experiment for the allopathic doctors and their aiders and abettors, to try and imprison and enslave those eight or ten millions of people, whose number is constantly and rapidly increasing. Similar to the abolitionist in 1860-61.

Repealing charters of all medical colleges except the allopathic will have a tendency to unite those dissenters into a solid body, and they will be numerous enough to decide any presidential election by their votes, unless some means are taken to disfranchise them by repealing universal suffrage, and those petitions which we are getting signed in most of the States

will have a marked effect on all legislative bodies in the Union, in regard to the practice of medicine.

To repeal the charter of a medical college, bank or railroad, without sufficient reasons, and without the Trustees, Faculty, friends or directors of those various institutions being heard, will have a tendency to undermine confidence in a staple government, and give such a shock to invested capital that it may be a long time before the country recovers from it.

By reading at your leisure the circular and pamphlet referred to, especially on pages 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21; also pages 32, 33, 34, 35, and giving the facts there stated due consideration and permitting us to be heard before you sign the repeal you will oblige

Respectfully yours,

L. D. BROUGHTON, M. D.,

President of Trustees.

For some cause or other they did not pass the bill on Monday evening Feb. 16th, and on the 24th at 2 P. M. some of the members of the Trustees and Faculty were permitted to appear before the judiciary committee at Trenton. But the hearing was only a farce and as a member of the Assembly had told me, we saw plain enough that the judiciary committee and the House had been fixed, the same as the Senate had been fixed.

The enemies of the college brought no charges against any of the Faculty or Trustees of the College, or at least none that is worth mentioning in this pamphlet. Some of the members of the Medical Examining Board were handing around to the committee a pamphlet that I published a number of years ago called "Our National Weakness. Where is it? And how is it to be removed?"* Also they had a label on a twenty-five cent bottle of an herb medicine that has been a family medicine, made by the Broughton family for about a century, called "Broughton's Invigorating Syrup and Blood Purifier."

When it becomes a crime for a regular doctor to publish books and pamphlets on medicine and diseases, and to make medicine, there must be something radically wrong, and as Hamlet says "There is something rotten in Denmark."

But, as a member of the Assembly told me, "You have the newspapers against you and all the (allopaths) doctors, and they have got the votes, and what are you going to do about it?"

None of the professors, trustees or friends of the college appeared before the Governor to oppose signing the bill for the repeal of the charter, as he did not notify us nor answer my letter and we knew that it was a foregone conclusion, as the Medical Examining Board of the State of New Jersey were moving Heaven and Earth to have the charter repealed, and they had appointed the Governor's son their secretary and councilor.

Three of the graduates of the college appeared before the Governor. He heard them, but it did no good, as he signed the bill.

We shall test the repeal of the charter before the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, and if we fail there, shall carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States. Any lawyer who reads the life of Daniel Webster by Geo. Tickner Curtis, in Vol. 1. page 163 to page 171 on the Dartmouth College case, also reads Daniel Webster's speech on the same subject in Vol. V., will no doubt agree with me, that we have a very good case if it goes to the Supreme Court of the United States, although it may take a great many years to reach the United States Supreme Court, especially when it takes over two years to get out a mandamus in New Jersey.

* A copy of "Our National Weakness" will be sent free to any address on request.

A Medical Diploma that is not bogus.

There has been a great deal said and published, especially in New Jersey, about a number of the Professors of the New Jersey Medical College having bogus diplomas. But it has already been proven that they are all graduates of regularly chartered medical institutions, although not all graduates of Allopathic Colleges, and there is where the pinch comes.

Even Dr. Gordon stated under oath that I had a bogus diploma, and Mr. Zeimann stated before the police justice in New York city that I had one of John Buchanan's bogus diplomas, and those statements have got published in a great many newspapers and medical journals in the United States. All the parties making these statements knew them to be false; but they have repeated them so often that they really begin to believe these lies themselves.

The charter of the New Jersey Medical College which we were working under, does not state that the professors shall have diplomas of any kind, but simply states that the faculty "Shall consist of at least four Professors, who shall be competent to deliver lectures for the proper instruction of students in the various departments of medical science." However as there are a number of ignorant persons, who may believe that a man cannot lecture on the various departments of the medical science, unless he is a graduate, and has a medical diploma, I thought it advisable to show proof that my diploma is not a bogus one. Nearly thirty years ago, there were hundreds if not thousands of people, who knew that I was a graduate from a regular chartered medical college. But when I look around I find that nearly all of those people have gone the way of all flesh since that time. Dr. Morris N. Miller, who died a little over a year ago in New York city, and who was an assistant to Dr. Loomis, Dean of the Medical University, graduated in the same college, and in the same class, and at the same time when I graduated.

Dr. Henry Hollembaek who was for many years postmaster of Burlington city, N. J., and at the time I graduated he was the Mayor of Burlington City, N. J., and he is a man that has been well known nearly all his life, and he is now over eighty years of age. He was professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the same college and at the same time I graduated, and for a number of years afterwards.

The following is his sworn affidavit in regard to my diploma.

Burlington, Burlington Co., State of }
New Jersey, Feb. 11, 1891. } ss

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public of the State of New Jersey. Prof. Henry Hollembaek, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Eclectic Medical College of the State of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, Pa., who does most solemnly swear, that he was a Professor in said Institution from 1851 to 1870. That Luke D. Broughton, M. D., President of the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey, graduated January 14, 1863, after complying with the Curriculum of said College, with the highest honors. That in 1863 John Buchannan, M. D., was simply a lecturer in said College, and had no control in said College for eight years later. That he regarded Dr. L. D. Broughton as a gentleman of the highest medical attainments at his graduation as stated above.

HENRY HOLLEMBAEK, M.D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this }
Eleventh day of February, A.D., 1891. }

[SEAL.]

HENRY S. PRICKETT, Notary Public.

I think the above affidavit ought to settle the matter about my bogus diploma, especially as Dr. Hollembaek can be reached any time in one hour, either by telephone or by telegraph.

Dr. Joseph Sities, who has since died, was also a Professor in the same college when I graduated. Professor Sities was re-elected to the City Council of Philadelphia for some twenty five years in succession. Those kind of men do not generally go into the Diploma Mill Business. It would not pay, and their political enemies would find it out.

(From the *Jersey City News*, February 16th, 1891.)

THAT DIPLOMA MILL.

Ex-Judge R. B. Seymour Defends Broughton's Alleged Medical College.

The following letter from ex-Judge Roderick B. Seymour is published not because the *News* is convinced by its arguments or has the least sympathy with Broughton or his diploma mill.* It is given in the interest of fair play, in recognition of the right of every party to be heard in its own defense.

The *News* believes in free platform and full discussion of every public question. Judge Seymour's letter is interesting reading anyway. Here it is:—

To the Editor of the Jersey City News:—

Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that in the great State of New Jersey, one of the original thirteen, not a single academy or college of medicine was ever organized permanently until the New Jersey Medical and Surgical College organized a faculty and proceeded to instruct students in the knowledge of medicine. Although the allopathic doctors are numerous and strong in this State, although the State Medical Society, organized by them, is said to be the oldest medical society in the United States, no step was ever taken by these defenders of the old school prac-

*Dr. Broughton appears to be like "Paddy Miles' Boy" who was always doing everything that was bad, and never could do any that was good.

The Editor of the *Jersey City News* must know that he was publishing a libel when he published the above article. As Dr. Broughton has done everything possible to prevent the New Jersey Medical College from being a "Diploma Mill."

At one of the Faculty meetings some of the Professors got up and spoke in favor of Mr. Zeimann, and one or two other students being permitted to graduate with only attending one session of the College, as they had formerly been in practice. I got up and said "No matter what the professors of the college might do, I knew that the trustees would never grant a diploma to a student who only attended one session and never attended any other medical college. I further stated that it took more than three or four months apprenticeship to learn to be a shoemaker, tailor or carpenter, and surely it is more difficult to acquire a knowledge of medicine than any of those trades."

I knew from conversation with the trustees that they would be particular in regard to the students coming up strictly to the requirements of the college charter.

I visited Mr. Seymour when he was ill and confined to his room, and told him what we expected to do at the trustee's meeting: he made this remark, "We must not let any one student graduate unless he can pass *high! high!*"

Mr. H. V. Cole when he could not attend one of the trustee meetings sent the following note: "I am too busy to attend the meeting, and send you my proxy and will sanction anything that you do, except granting a diploma to a student who has only attended one session. Ex-Judge A. K. Badley's constant remark to me when in conversation with him, also at the trustee meetings, was 'We must stick to the letter of the charter and then no one can touch us.' All the trustees were of the same mind in granting a diploma.

Therefore the reader will see how difficult it would have been for Dr. Broughton to make a diploma mill out of the New Jersey Medical College.

tice of medicine to found a school for the instruction of students or to organize an institution where the immense knowledge of medicine and supreme wisdom possessed by the allopathic physicians could beam upon and enlighten the minds of the youth of this State who might desire to follow in their illustrious footsteps. Princeton and Rutgers have long existed and enlightened the youth of our land to the glory and honor of this State. The Stevens Institute, and other excellent academies of useful learning have been established throughout the State. But no effort was made by the members of the dominant school of medicine to found even one academy in this State where students might receive a proper medical education, and having graduated, erect their signboards and endanger the monopoly which the old school doctors desire to preserve. Where in this country is there a more suitable location for a medical college than in Jersey City?

In this seaport town, this great manufacturing centre, this terminous of numerous railroads, this great city with its large population recruited from every nation, the student of medicine can receive practical instruction in the treatment of every variety and form of disease, and knowledge of the most valuable methods of surgery. Yet, with all these advantages at their very thresholds, neither the celebrated Watson, nor any of the other famous professors and defenders of old school practice and monopoly in this city has made a move in the direction of making available the great advantages for medical instruction which our city possesses.

In the year 1870 several New York gentlemen, interested in the diffusion of the knowledge of medicine and perceiving the absence of any medical academy in this State to be aroused into jealousy, and the great advantages for practical instruction existing in this city, applied to the Legislature of this State for a charter. That Legislature, composed of a Republican Senate and Democratic House, incorporated "The Eclectic Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey." That law was approved by a Democratic Governor. The charter of said college was therefore endorsed by the signatures of these distinguished gentlemen, viz:—Theodore F. Randolph, Governor; Amos Robins, President of the Senate, and Leon Abbett, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

No active opposition was made to this college until 1888, when the college rented a suite of rooms in Jersey City. It costs money to establish a school, and the trustees of said college were obliged to practice economy, and while their accommodations were of a limited nature, they would nevertheless compare favorably with the state of affairs attending the institution and birth of Yale or Princeton. This, too, notwithstanding the ridicule of certain allopaths who have never contributed a dollar towards the education of their fellow men.

It was necessary to have some excuse to put forth to the public to account for their opposition. Not daring to avow the secret and real cause of their antipathy. They have proclaimed three reasons for their opposition. The first reason is that Doctor Broughton, one of the trustees, is an advertising physician. The doctor, who is an Englishman by birth and an American by long residence and adoption, is over sixty years old, and has been practising medicine for over thirty years. He was appointed a trustee by the Legislature in 1870, and thereby declared a fit person for that position. Surely, his continual practice of medicine in New York City since that date, a period of twenty-one years, has not rendered him less fit.

The second reason advanced has been that the faculty was composed of physicians from New York, instead of from New Jersey. Is this a valid reason? If so, will the allopathic doctors in this city explain why they are

daily calling upon New York physicians to aid their Jersey City brethren with advice and assistance, at a heavy expense to their Jersey patients. Another reason given, is that long, long ago, several of the faculty were students in colleges, which, subsequently to their graduation, were accused of improperly granting diplomas. To apply this rule to business affairs would require the repeal of the charter of any bank which has among its directors any man who was unfortunate to have been a depositor in the North River Bank, or any other bank that has failed. The statement is sufficient to refute the claim, without further argument.

But not one of the allopathic opponents of the college will dare claim that there was a single member of the faculty of said college who was not fully competent to give instruction in that, or any other college in this country. Neither can anyone say that said college ever granted a diploma to any person who was not fully qualified to commence the practice of medicine. The list of names of the faculty of said college contains the names of physicians who socially, morally and professionally are the equal of any physician of any school, old or new, in this State. No charge of incompetency or impropriety, has ever been alleged against any graduate of this college. Why, then, is there this bitter opposition to the college on the part of a few doctors? Doctor Gordon, President of the Board of Health, has been active in opposing the college. The same energy and activity displayed by him in performing the duties which properly pertain to his office might have relieved many citizens of this county from the discomforts and sickness resulting from the pestilential uses of the Hackensack Meadows. In a conversation with Doctor Gordon, I invited him to become a member of the Board of Trustees of said college. I told him that if there was anything improper or irregular in the college that I would oppose it as strongly as he. I pressed him to become one of the trustees, and assist in building up a college which would greatly benefit our city, and be an honor to the State. He declined, giving as a reason a want of time. Now, I will make an offer to the allopathic physicians of Hudson County. You shall have the privilege of choosing from the citizens of this State, one third of the total number of the Board of Trustees of said college, and shall also have the right to establish a chair of Therapeutics which all the students shall be obliged to attend. You, however, shall be responsible for, and provide the compensation to be paid to the professor who may be selected by you to hold said chair. If you are in favor of a liberal medical education being provided for the people of our city, this will give you an opportunity to assist in carrying out that object. If there is anything improper in connection with the college, you will be inside and have an opportunity to expose it, and base your opinion on facts, instead of upon slanders. If, however, your real opposition to said college is because of the system of medical practice which prevails in said college, then, of course, you will not accept the above offer. In that event, why not spend your time, energy and money in organizing a college in New Jersey, which shall be under your absolute control and which shall give our citizens practical illustration of the kind of college you favor? There is plenty of room in this State for two colleges. Why not found one in your own town, instead of attempting to destroy the only one ever organized in this State? My grandfather was a regular, allopathic, old school physician, who sacrificed his life to his profession. I have inherited the greatest esteem and respect for the medical profession, which I believe has included among its members many of the noblest men that ever lived. But I do not believe that all these worthy practitioners are followers of only one school of medicine. Neither can I shut my eyes to the fact that there are many very narrow

minded men in the medical profession. It is not so very long ago that the allopathists loudly denounced the homœopathists as quacks, and refused to recognize or consult with them.

Can the old school practitioners cure consumption, cancer, catarrh, asthma or numerous other diseases which might be mentioned? Grant, Sheridan and Sherman of this country and Emperor Frederick William of Germany are notable examples to prove that the profession of medicine is not a science, but is often a miserable failure. These men all possessed good constitutions, great will power and indomitable courage which had frequently confronted death upon the battlefield without flinching, and could not be alarmed at his knocking at the door of their bedrooms. Yet, notwithstanding these men had the benefit of the highest skill, and the greatest knowledge and wisdom which the allopathic system can produce, they were all cut down in their strength, and passed away amidst the tears of the people. How about the thousands of less prominent patients for whom the mourners daily go about the streets?

Under these circumstances would it not be more becoming for the two or three doctors who are using the name of the Allopathic Medical Society of Hudson County in their crusade against the Eclectic Medical College of New Jersey, to devote their money and energy to increasing rather than diminishing the number of schools devoted to imparting a better knowledge of the discovery and application of remedies for disease.

It would not be a remarkable feat to break down and destroy any college just struggling into existence. But those who would engage in such an unworthy undertaking will not long boast of their success. An impartial press and an intelligent community will soon overwhelm them with confusion. Like the celebrated general of ancient times they will have to exclaim, "Another such victory will ruin us."

R. B. SEYMOUR.

The Crusade Against Eclectic Physicians.

I copy the following few paragraphs from the *N. Y. Medical Tribune*, March 15, 1891, by Alex. Wilder, M. D., 567 Orange Street, Newark, N. J., Secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association:

"The basis of Medical Eclecticism is a principle. The men who began it were all sustainers of freedom of practice and equal rights before the law. They never sought privileges from which others have to be excluded, but only like good citizens and worthy individuals, to pursue an honorable calling without let or impediment. The preacher may preach if any care to hear him; the agriculturist may till the ground; the mechanic may work at his vocation if any will employ him. The physician has morally the same right as a man and a citizen in a government of the people and for the people, to prosecute his calling with none to molest him.

"In the matter of Medical Legislation our American Republicanism is on trial. The issue invoked in the Civil War was not so critical. When the Federal Constitution was framed an amendment was attached to it, as the condition of its adoption, that there should be no establishment of a national religion. Yet at this very time is contemplated the erection of a National Church of Medicine, competent to dictate who may and who may not be physicians, and to prescribe modes of practice, ethics and etiquette.

"All this medical legislation is procured as the means to that end. Every art and finesse is employed to secure it. A fair discussion of the matter before the public is carefully refrained from. A large majority of the newspapers and periodicals have learned that it is financially beneficial to exclude such discussions from their pages.

"To affirm that this medical legislation is sought for the purpose of elevating the character of the profession, or the standard of scientific qualifications, is preposterous. In this pretense there is hardly the shadow of truth. The men who enter it know this. They are after pelf and power. They have no higher motive. The lust of power, and greed of gain inspire them.

"A registration statute was passed years ago in New Jersey; and now a State Board of Examiners has been created. The power of the lobby is supreme at Trenton.

"The conditions created by the Civil War seem to have weakened the instinct of liberty. Personal rights are not respected as they were thirty-five years ago. These facts have given the Old School managers their opportunity, and they are taking the advantage of it.

"Already there is reaction in the air. Loud protests against corporate monopoly, such as oil refiners, and sugar trusts are heard on every hand. Legislation in behalf of classes, of privileged individuals, of wealthy interests has disgusted many tens of thousands of native born Americans. This legislation in behalf of medical privilege, medical monopoly, medical trusts, is adding its full contribution to the general dissatisfaction.

"All this indicates political parties disintegration."

Faculty for 1888-89.

G. H. DAY, A. M., M. D.,	- - -	Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JAMES DAVIES, A. M., M. D.,	- - -	Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
ROBERT A. GUNN, A. B., M. D.,	- - -	Professor of Surgery.
G. E. POTTER, M. D.,	- - -	Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
A. B. WHITNEY, A. B., M. D.,	- - -	Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
L. D. BROUGHTON, M. D.,	- - -	Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Diseases of Women.
CHARLES A. BARNES, M. D.,	- - -	Professor of Diseases of Children.
JOHN HERRING DAVIES, PHAR. D.,	- - -	Professor of Chemistry.
EDWARD P. THWING, M. D. PH. D.,	- - -	Prof. of Nervous Disease and Psycho Therapeutics.
MARK A. BROUGHTON, M. D.,	- - -	Professor of Dental Surgery.
MARTIN L. HOLBROOK, M. D.,	- - -	Professor of Hygiene.
H. V. COLE,	- - -	Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Graduating Class, Session 1888-89.

EMMA D. BURD,	- - - - -	New York.
JOHN HERRING DAVIES, PHAR. D.,	- - - - -	New York.
MORRIS DROSSER, M. D.,	- - - - -	New Jersey.
EDWARD ROBERT DUFFY,	- - - - -	New York.
JOSEPH MEZZETTI ELLIS, PHAR. D.,	- - - - -	New York.
ELIJAH BRETON-GAMAGE HAZZAN, A. M.,	- - - - -	New York.
EMILE KIRCHGESSNER,	- - - - -	Connecticut.
GUSTAV PFINGSTEN, A. M., PHAR. D.,	- - - - -	New York.
GEORGE WILLIAM SALTER,	- - - - -	New York.
GEORGE RICHARD SMITH,	- - - - -	New York.
GEORGE EDGER WHIPPLE,	- - - - -	New York.
J. E. NEWTON WHITEHEAD, M. D.,	- - - - -	New York.

Faculty for 1889-90.

FRED'K L. FUCHS, M.D.,	- - - - -	Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.
A. B. WHITNEY, M. D.,	- - - - -	Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
A. H. SCHONGER, M. D.,	- - - - -	Professor of Physiology.
JAS. E. GRAY, M. D.,	- - - - -	Professor of Anatomy.
JOS. M. ELLIS, M. D.,	- - - - -	Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.
L. D. BROUGHTON, M. D.,	- - - - -	Prof. of Eclectic Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

Graduating Class, Session 1889-90.

FRANK ABBOTT BUCKLYN,	- - - - -	Connecticut.
THOMAS LUKE O'REILLY,	- - - - -	New York.
ANTON SIEKE,	- - - - -	New York.

A NEW SOCIETY OR POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZED.

The trustees of the New Jersey Medical College on account of the oppression caused by the allopathic doctors, and their corrupt Medical Legislation, and the Hudson County, N. J., Board of Health, have inaugurated a new society called:

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF FREEDOM IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. OUR WATCHWORD IS

*The same Liberty for the Different Systems
of
Medicine that there is for the Different
Denominations of Religion.*

And have temporarily appointed the undersigned secretary and treasurer. The object of this society is to raise money by subscription to test the repeal of the Charter of the Medical and Surgical College of New Jersey in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and if defeated there, to carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States, and also to agitate by means of petitions the different State Legislatures, asking them to abolish all medical laws and medical examining boards. We should be glad to receive any donations from 10 cts. up to \$10,000 for that object. We shall also be pleased for all persons into whose hands this pamphlet may fall, if they cannot send donations at least to send their name and address, and also get their friends and relatives to do the same for these petitions; and I have no doubt but that we shall get hundreds of thousands of names to send to the Legislatures.

Any person sending one dollar will become a life member, and can vote at all regular public meetings of this society, and as ladies are equally as much interested in medical legislation, and as there are a great many female doctors, the ladies' names will be received, and they will also be entitled to vote if they become members. Should there be any surplus funds after we have succeeded in gaining the lawsuit, and in abolishing all medical legislation in all the States, it will be applied to the building and endowment of a DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL to be located in Hudson County, N. J., for the benefit of the poor, and for the INSTRUCTION OF STUDENTS of the Medical and Surgical College of the State of New Jersey. All names for these petitions, also donations, must be sent to.

L. D. BROUGHTON, M. D.,

47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, New Jersey, or to his residence,
70 South Washington Square, New York.

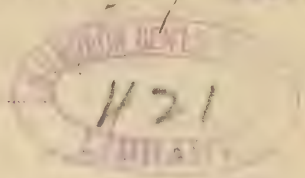


To accompany
Broughton P.D.
a plain enlargement, etc.

OFFICE OF
DR. L. D. BROUGHTON,
70 SO. WASHINGTON SQUARE.

New York, May 27th 1891.

J. D. Billings



Dear Sir,

After you have read the enclosed pamphlet and circular, if the arguments therein stated coincide with your opinion and love of freedom, in that case I take the liberty of asking you to sign the enclosed petition, and interest yourself in getting all your friends and acquaintances to do the same; I also ask you to become a life member of "THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF FREEDOM IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE," and to persuade a number of your friends to become members also, by remitting \$1.00 each (to help pay expenses) to the undersigned name and address.

By doing so, you will be simply working for yourself and for your own interest and your own liberty. If the Allopathic doctors can (by combining) succeed in crushing out of existence all systems of medicine but their own, and succeed in repealing all charters of Medical Colleges except the Allopathic, and if they can accomplish what they are aiming at, and what they brag they are going to have, "Only ONE SECT IN MEDICINE," that is, "A National Church of Medicine, competent to dictate who may and who may not be physicians, and prescribe modes of practice, &c." It will then be only one short step to "only one sect in religion," and that "sect" to prescribe modes of belief, practice and prayers in that religion.

If the Allopathic practice of medicine was the most perfect system of treating disease, then there might be some excuse in wanting to crush out of existence all other systems of medicine but that "sect."

1911. New York.

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By doing so, you will be simply wishing for
yourself and for your own interest and your own
liberty. It is the Allopatic doctors and the medi-
cal system in striving out of existence all the
forms of medicine but their own, and succeed in
persuading all students of Medical Colleges abroad
the Allopatic, and if they are successful with their
own kind, and what they think they are going to
do, "Only ONE WAY IS MEDICINE." That is, the
Allopatic system of medicine, considered to be the
one way and who may not be physician, and the
active modes of practice, &c." It will then be only
one more step to "Only one way in religion," and
that "only" is the active modes of belief, practice
and prayers in that religion.

If the Allopatic practice of medicine was the
most perfect system of treating disease, then their
might be some excuse in wanting to keep out of
existence all other systems of medicine but that
"one."

But if we trace the history of that "sect" from 1520, the time of PARACELSUS, the father of the mineral system of medicine, and whose followers were called QUACKS, in contradistinction to the Botanical Doctors on account of their prescribing QUICK SILVER, from the German QUACK SALVAR, we find that that system of medicine has been a curse to the human family, and from 1520 down to the present time its path has been strewn with slaughter and BLOODSHED. In short, it has destroyed more human lives during the last four centuries than either war, pestilence or famine.

I might give thousands of instances to prove this assertion, but I need only refer the reader to the Allopathic Treatment of General Washington's last sickness (published by his physicians) and given on page 23 of the accompanying pamphlet.

Is it not strange that these HEROIC DOCTORS should continue to have the control of all the Boards of Health, Hospitals, Public Dispensaries, Medical Colleges and Charitable Institutions, with but few exceptions? It reminds us of the Liquor Traffic, which has wrecked millions of happy homes and sent millions of human beings to felons' cells, insane asylums, poor-houses and untimely graves; having control of nearly all Municipal Governments and Legislatures in this country, except Maine and one or two other States. And is it not also strange that all the newspapers, with but few exceptions, in the United States should be controlled by those self same Liquor Traffickers and Allopathic Doctors? It only goes to show, as Hamlet says, "There is something rotten in Denmark."

Is it not time for honest people to combine to put a stop to such evils by signing petitions to Legislatures and forming Societies for that one object, and keep on agitating until Eclectics, Homoeopaths and all other kinds of doctors have a fair representation in the Boards of Health, Dispensaries, Hospitals, &c., and until there is an amendment added to the Constitution of the United States stating, "that there shall be no establishment of a Medical Church and no laws enacted to prohibit the free exercise of any system of treating disease in any State of the Union?"

Respectfully,

L. D. Broughton M.D.

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